FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & North Africa

Vol V No 173 *6 September 1978*

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

VOP: Syrian Minister Says Steadfastness Front To Meet in Damascus A 1 1/A6
'Arafat Views Camp David, Lebanon, Friction With Iraq [Paris LE MONDE 2 Sep] A 1 1/A6
Faruq Qaddumi Comments on Camp David Meeting [VOP] A 6 1/A11
Spokesman on Two Fedayeen Operations in Jerusalem [VOP] A 7 1/A12
Palestinian Delegation Holds Press Conference in Rome [VOP] A 8 1/A13

ARABIAN PENINSULA

SAUDI ARABIA

Moroccan Minister Brings Message to King Khalid C 1 1/A14
Pleased With Meeting C 1 1/A14
Pakistani Forces Reportedly Sent to Saudi Arabia C 1 1/A14
'UKAZ on U.S. Responsibility for Camp David Success C 1 1/A14

YEMEN--PDRY

Minister Condemns Mercenaries, Announces Amnesty C 2 1/B1
Readiness for Dialog With YAR Reported C 2 1/B1

YEMEN--YAR

President Receives Saudi Military Attache C 3 1/B2
Ethiopian Diplomat Receives Political Asylum C 3 1/B2
Commander of First Infantry Brigade Appointed C 3 1/B2
Commander of General Reserves Forces Appointed C 4 1/B3
Social Minister Leaves for Sudan, Iraq, DPRK C 4 1/B3

EGYPT

As-Sadat Replies to Mondale Welcoming Remarks D 1 1/B4
AL-AHRAM Reports As-Sadat 3 September Remarks in Suez [4 Sep] D 1 1/B4
Butrus Ghali Previews Camp David Summit [Paris LE MONDE 3-4 Sep] D 2 1/B5
Muhammad Sharaf Commentary on U.S. Stand at Camp David D 4 1/B7
AL-AHRAM Article Urges Palestinians To Back As-Sadat [31 Aug] D 6 1/B9
AL-AHRAM Denounces Recent Gromyko Statements D 7 1/B10
Military Education To Be Introduced in Schools [AL-AKHBAR 31 Aug] D 8 1/B11

JORDAN

New USSR Envoy Discusses Soviet Stand on Mideast [AD-DUSTUR 3 Sep] F 1 1/B12
Prince Hasan Returns From Argentina, Morocco F 2 1/B13
Press Views Husayn Remarks on Camp David Summit F 3 1/B14
AD-DUSTUR on Carter's Stand Toward Lebanon [2 Sep] F 3 1/B14
Badran Returns From Czechoslovakia, Austria F 3 1/B14

LEBANON

Memorandum Submitted to UN Security Council G 1 1/C1
President Sarkis Returns to Beirut From Rome G 3 1/C3
Defense Minister Discusses New Military Council G 3 1/C3
Voice of Lebanon Cites Lebanese Forces Commander G 4 1/C4
Lebanese Magazine Reports Kuwaiti Mediation To End Crisis G 5 1/C5
VOL: Syrians Reinforcing Defensive Positions G 5 1/C5
Damascus Reports Clashes Between Phalangists, Sham'unists G 5 1/C5
Voice of Lebanon Version G 6 1/C6
Situation Calm in Beirut After Night of Shelling [Voice of Lebanon] G 6 1/C6
INA: Rightists Massing Troops in Central Sector G 6 1/C6

SYRIA

Radio Damascus Lauds Soviet-Syrian Stand on Mideast H 1 1/C7
U.S. Will Put Pressure on As-Sadat at Camp David H 1 1/C7
President Hafiz al-Asad Addresses Army Troops H 2 1/C8
4 September Speech H 2 1/C8
5 September Speech H 4 1/C10
President Receives Mauritanian Envoy, Saleck Letter H 6 1/C12

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

Air Transport Agreement Signed With Cuba I 1 1/C13

MAURITANIA

Foreign Minister Remarks on Western Sahara Solution I 1 1/C13
Rabat Report I 1 1/C13
Saudi Arabia Reportedly Grants $100 Million Loan I 2 1/C14

MOROCCO

Press Accuses Algerians of Deceit Regarding Aggression I 2 1/C14
Boucetta Cables Gromyko on Anniversary of Relations I 3 1/D1
Gromyko Cable I 3 1/D1

SUDAN

Moroccan Minister Boucetta Arrives in Khartoum I 4 1/D2
Delivers Message to Numayri I 4 1/D2
Leaves for Saudi Arabia I 4 1/D2
Delegation Leaves for Bonn Parliamentary Conference I 5 1/D3
SSU Delegation Returns From Visit to Libya I 5 1/D3
SUNA Signs Cooperation Agreement With TASS I 5 1/D3

WESTERN SAHARA

POLISARIO Spokesman Expects Mauritanian Reciprocity I 6 1/D4
POLISARIO To Display Captured Moroccans I 6 1/D4

ISRAEL

Two Injured in Bomb Blasts in Jerusalem 5 Sep N 1 1/D5
2d Bomb Explodes " 1/D5
U.S. Official Airs Views on Camp David 'Failure' N 1 1/D5
[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 5 Sep]
Herut Loyalists Demand No Peace Plan at Camp David N 2 1/D6
Weizman To Ask for Increase in Military Aid [HA'AREZ 5 Sep] N 2 1/D6
Protestors Break Into Austrian Airlines Office N 2 1/D6
Beirut Reportedly Fires Haddad, Shidyaq [POST 6 Sep] N 3 1/D7
Shinui, 'Amit Group Agree in Principle on New Party N 3 1/D7
Drobles Plans More Settlement in Judaea, Samaria N 3 1/D7
Fatah Terrorist Squad Seized by Security Forces N 4 1/D8
New Artillery Computer To Be Shown Internationally N 4 1/D8
Soviet Know-How, Equipment Used in Textile Plant ['AL HAMISHMAR 4 Sep] N 4 1/D8

IRAN

Japanese Prime Minister Arrives on Official Visit R 1 1/D9
Government Favors Arbitration With Religious Leaders R 1 1/D9
Tehran Reports Details of 'Id al-Fitr Demonstrations R 1 1/D9

SOUTH ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

President Taraki Addresses Nation on 'Id al-Fitr S 1 1/D11
Taraki Chairs PDP Political Bureau Session S 2 1/D12
Interior Ministry Orders Release of 640 Prisoners S 3 1/D13

BANGLADESH

Ziaul Rahman Forms New Political Party S 3 1/D13

INDIA

Desai, Haq Hold 'Cordial' Meeting in Nairobi S 4 1/D14
Vajpayee Discharged From Hospital 2 September S 5 1/E1

PAKISTAN

Ziaul Haq Addresses Nation on Elections S 5 1/E1
Ziaul Haq Returns, Discusses Talks With Desai S 5 1/E1

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VOP: SYRIAN MINISTER SAYS STEADFASTNESS FRONT TO MEET IN DAMASCUS

JN051740Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1600 GMT 5 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Syrian Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad has declared that the third summit of the steadfastness and confrontation front will be held in Damascus during the second half of September 1978. Ahmad was replying to questions yesterday. He said he expects that the summit will make crucial decisions in favor of the Arab cause.

He said: The Camp David conference will certainly be a failure from the standpoint of Arab interest and will not lead to anything but a new menace to the Arab cause and a new relinquishment of Arab rights. He added: However, the conference will certainly be a success from the standpoint of Israel and the United States, because it means new concessions by As-Sadat and new relinquishment of Arab rights.

Ahmad said Syria will not be alone in a war against Zionist aggression. Together with Syria, there are those participating in the steadfastness and confrontation front and all the Arab masses throughout the Arab homeland. Furthermore, all the peace-loving forces and the forces for good in the world also support us in this battle.

'ARAFAT VIEWS CAMP DAVID, LEBANON, FRICTION WITH IRAQ

LD051523Y Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Sep 78 pp 1, 4 LD

[Lucien George undated interview with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat in Beirut: "The United States Does Not Want a Solution in the Middle East"]

[Text] Beirut--[Question] The Camp David summit will be held in less than a week. What is your view of this meeting?

[Answer] I do not think it can produce tangible results. At most, there will be a vague declaration of principles aimed at playing for time and trying to draw other Arab parties into President as-Sadat's initiative and into negotiations with Israel. But it will not produce a solution to the conflict or even the preliminary outline of a solution.

[Question] When you mention "other Arab parties," do you mean King Husayn, Syria or Palestinian representatives?

[Answer] I mean King Husayn.

[Question] But he does not seem to be in the least inclined to negotiate with Israel.

[Answer] I hope he will not make the mistake of becoming involved in these negotiations. The U.S. and Israeli denial of the rights of the Palestinian people and of the PLO clearly shows the real objectives of this Camp David summit and highlights the discrimination against the Palestinian people, who are at the center of the Middle East conflict.

[Question] From the Arab viewpoint, one of the positive results of the Camp David summit could be to move the United States away from Israel by highlighting Israeli obstinacy.

[Answer] That is just a bluff. Anybody who claims the summit will move the United States away from Israel is an incredible liar. [paragraph continues]

Israel is totally dependent on Washington: "From the floor..." [in English] as the English say. As far as Palestine is concerned, the problem could be expressed as "p and p" [in English]: "Palestine and petroleum." The Palestinian question is closely connected with oil considerations.

A great deal is said about the Israeli lobby in the United States. What should be mentioned however, is the U.S. lobby in Israel. It is now an established fact that President Johnson determined the June 1967 war just as Foster Dulles determined the 1958 war.

But it is worth noting that just after Brzezinski's famous "bye-bye PLO!" Israel launched its invasion of southern Lebanon last March: the go-ahead had been given for our destruction. We upset all their calculations by holding out against the "army of supermen" for 1 week and by keeping our forces intact--we lost a lot fewer than the 400 men we are alleged to have lost, whereas Israel lost a lot more than the 22 dead which were announced.

The United States persuaded Israel to carry out most of Security Council Resolutions 425 and 426 in southern Lebanon even though these are similar to Resolution 242. How can they do this in one case and not in the other? Simply because the Americans do not want a Middle East solution. They are just trying to exhaust the Arab world.

Kissinger had already tricked the Arab world by pretending that he wanted to reassure Israel by providing it with arms which the U.S. Army itself had never used and which were eventually used against us in southern Lebanon: lasers, fragmentation bombs and F-15's. But, on his retirement, Kissinger said: "History will show that I did not betray my people." His people, in other words Israel, not his country, which is the United States.

[Question] Saudi Arabia is said to have obtained an assurance from the United States that it will expressly condemn Israel if Begin maintains his inflexible attitude and a promise from President as-Sadat that he will announce the end of his initiative if Camp David fails. Is that true?

[Answer] I have not heard anything about that. If it were true, I would know about it.

[Question] What repercussions could this summit have in Lebanon?

[Answer] Israel will probably try to provoke disturbances in Lebanon in order to have an additional card to play. A trouble spot in the Arab world provides Israel with a trump card in any negotiations.

"An Insult to Our People"

[Question] Under what circumstances would you accept the results of Camp David?

[Answer] The PLO command--which is not recognized by the Camp David negotiators--cannot abandon any of the Palestinian people's rights. Consequently, any statement which does not expressly mention these rights must be rejected. In speaking of "the Palestinian people's participation in determining their future," President Carter is already going back on his original positions. President as-Sadat proposed three-party Egyptian-Jordanian-Israeli control in return for the evacuation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

These plans are an insult to our people. We are being offered less than has already been granted to the blacks in the bantustans and we are being offered the chance of "playing a part" in our self-determination, which implies that other partners would be involved in our decision. Surely that is a denial of the very principle of self-determination, of the UN Charter and resolutions and the October 1977 Soviet-U.S. communique. Therefore, do Begin, who is Polish, and the military junta ruling Israel, who are not even natives of the region, have more rights in Palestine than I do?

[Question] But Washington needs to save President as-Sadat!

[Answer] The most the Americans will give him is a vague declaration of principle.

[Question] Is any restoration of territory possible?

[Answer] I do not think so.

[Question] Let us return to the question of southern Lebanon, which you described as a "victory." Surely the installation of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon [UNIFIL] and the maintenance of an Israeli-Christian security belt greatly restrict the resistance's opportunity to take action?

[Answer] UNIFIL is not hampering us. We still have a presence in the zone in which these troops are deployed since we never left it even when the Israelis were there. General Gur recognized this fact. I have been very strict in settling all problems with UNIFIL and all troublemakers have been severely punished. The most recent offenders who provoked incidents with the Norwegian contingent have been referred to a commission of inquiry chaired by a resistance front officer. Our behavior has been exemplary in this respect: We have shown that the Palestinian resistance keeps its promises.

"The Iraqi Provocations"

[Question] Is that why some people have been sentenced to death and executed?

[Answer] No, these were disciplinary measures which Iraq has exaggerated. I would not have expected the Iraqis to be so concerned about the condemnation of 3 common criminals since they did not hesitate to execute 132 people for political reasons.

[Question] Why has your conflict with Iraq become so vehement recently?

[Answer] Our quarrel dates from 1970, when the Iraqi Army, which had 62,000 men in Jordan who were theoretically at our disposal, allowed King Husayn's troops to massacre us. We have tried to stifle this quarrel for years despite Iraqi provocations: closing our offices, seizing 15,000 weapons and pieces of equipment which China had sent us for 30,000 fighters and seizing arms factories which we had set up jointly. But we could no longer remain quiet when the Iraqis began to resort to political assassination.

[Question] Baghdad defies you to prove that it took part in the outrages.

[Answer] It is enough that the Palestinian radio station broadcasting from Baghdad--where ruthless censorship is in force--claimed the attacks against our men. So Iraq claims that it has nothing to do with Abu Nidal? Let it hand him over to us since he has been sentenced to death by the PLO, just as it recently handed over to Iran a suspect in the Abadan fire case! [paragraph continues]

Is Iraq, whose regime poses as the standard bearer of Arab nationalism and unity, closer to the shah of Iran than to the Palestinian resistance?

I can tell you more: Here in Beirut itself an Iraqi official, whose name I will not disclose, came and said to me: "Sa'id Hamami was killed because he deserved to die." "Who gave you the right to say this?" I replied. "Decide about the assassination of Hardan at-Tikriti (Iraqi leader assassinated in Kuwait--LE MONDE note) if you like, but not about the life of Hamami."

[Question] What interest does Iraq have in fighting you?

[Answer] To settle a political score. Just like King Husayn in 1970, to pay his debt to the United States.

[Question] Did King Husayn have any obvious direct interests?

[Answer] Many people other than us [line apparently dropped in original]: Oman, Iran, the FRG, even the United States. Yet they do so. We get back to the same equation: Palestine equals petroleum. Why did As-Sadat dismiss the PLO?

[Question] Because you hamper him in his negotiations.

[Answer] That at least should have convinced the Iraqis that we are implementing the policy they merely proclaim. They are like Don Quixote.... Is there a single UN resolution which Iraq rejected and which I accepted? After all, was it I who sold Shatt al-'Arab and Arabistan down the river?

[Question] Baghdad claims that it supplied you with Chinese weapons and that these did not exceed 2,500 items.

[Answer] Go and ask the Chinese then...and let the Iraqis produce a receipt.... Moreover, do you know what they proposed? Compensation.... For shame! Compensation between the funds they granted to the Palestinian revolution and the Chinese arms.... What did they give the PLO, those leaders who have $9 billion a year in oil revenue at their disposal? Between $10 million and $15 million all told. A pittance. The Palestinian revolution has a right to the riches of Baghdad. I asked them one day to assume responsibility for the pensions paid to Palestinian war victims' families, which cost us $27 million a year. They sent us a check, a single check, for $1 million. So the Iraqis are "good payers?" Yes, as far as their agents and propaganda merchants are concerned. Not when it comes to the Palestinian revolution.

[Question] What about the soldiers they sent to you in southern Lebanon?

[Answer] That was pure demagogery. You cannot fight the Israeli army with 745 men. I had received 4,000 Palestinian and Arab volunteers, real militants.

[Question] Why then did you accept Iraqi volunteers?

[Answer] From an Arab nationalist viewpoint, I cannot turn down anyone who proposes to fight Israel.

[Question] You have had bitter conflicts in the past with other regimes, notably the Damascus regime.

[Answer] That is true. But Syria never took to assassinating our officials; even our delegates in Damascus were not molested.

[Question] There have been outright hostilities between the Palestinians and the Syrian Army.

[Answer] I was distressed about this. Thank God we have reached an agreement with our Syrian brothers.

[Question] What are the results of the inquiry into the terrorist attack which caused an entire apartment building to collapse?

[Answer] Iraq hastened to accuse Fatah right from the start. To think that I was 35 meters from the site of the explosion, that Fatah lost 13 men in it and that most of the civilians killed were connected with these militants....

The inquiry has not yet established whether it was an accident or a terrorist outrage. In any event, it was a tragic mistake to have an ammunition store on this site. We have given orders for ammunition stores to be moved from residential areas, and this has already been done.

"I Am Not at the Head of a Herd"

[Question] Is an Israeli terrorist attack possible in the heart of the Palestinian camp?

[Answer] We carry out many attacks in Israel.... When you are determined, it is always possible to infiltrate right to the place you want to strike. I am astonished at the tendentious Western press campaign, interpreting this attack as a settling of accounts among Palestinians.

[Question] This attack has revived the talks aimed at unifying the Palestinian resistance.

[Answer] These talks preceded the event and date back to 10 July, on the basis of a Central Committee resolution ratifying a Fatah proposal. But let us be realistic and not build houses of cards; there will not be unity on the Palestinian scene but optimum coordination. It is impossible at present, for example, to unify as-Sa'iqah, which is affiliated with the Syrian Ba'th Party, and the Arab Liberation Front, which is affiliated with the Iraqi Ba'th Party, or to unify the latter with Fatah. It is quite something just to get them around the same table within the PLO. Moreover, the Palestinians have a deeply rooted pluralist tradition. Political differences exist among us, which is only natural: I am not at the head of a herd. The rejection front manifestos attacking my policy often originate in the PLO printing works which I control. This is the best example you can give of democratic practices. This is the Palestinian reality and we are proud of it.

[Question] Is there a serious immediate risk of a Syrian-Israeli war in Lebanon?

[Answer] The risk exists: It is reported to me that there are growing Israeli concentrations on the Syrian, Lebanese and Jordanian borders; the Israeli declarations are becoming more and more threatening. But for a war at this stage and at this level Israel must get the go-ahead from the United States, and the latter is not alone in the Middle East--it has to reckon with the Soviet Union. But--and I venture here to speak on behalf of my Syrian allies--none of us fear the Israelis. Certainly, they have a considerable military force at their disposal, but so did Hitler before them and likewise the Americans in Vietnam. The myth of the Israeli lightning war died in 1967. If it is necessary to endure a long drawn out war we are ready to do so. And although Syria can only wage a conventional war, we can wage different types of warfare.

[Question] Have you changed your attitude toward terrorist attacks abroad?

[Answer] No. All the organizations affiliated with the PLO conform to the decision to suspend them and none of them is involved in the London outrage. Once again it is a group controlled by Iraq which is incriminated here.

FARUQ QADDUMI COMMENTS ON CAMP DAVID MEETING

JN051848Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1715 GMT 5 Sep 78 JN

[Station interview with Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department--presumably live]

[Text] In a few hours the meeting at Camp David will convene among U.S. President Carter, Begin and As-Sadat. Most political observers do not expect important results from this meeting, whereas the Western propaganda organs are depicting it with excitement and anticipation.

Brother Abu al-Lutf, head of the PLO Political Department, is here with us to answer several questions on this subject:

[Question] Brother Abu al-Lutf, how do you assess the Camp David conference and what results do you expect?

[Answer] The Camp David meeting is among three sides, if I am correct in saying so. The United States is trying to impose a U.S. settlement in the Arab area. However, it seems that the Israeli side is the most intransigent. Its demands are increasing day by day and it wants further concessions from the Arab side. Hence, in our opinion, such a meeting is the end of the road for President as-Sadat's initiative. If he does not get anything at Camp David, this means that this initiative has reached the end of the road. In our opinion, there cannot be another meeting for this initiative. For these reasons, the Camp David conference is a U.S. attempt to impose a U.S. solution and settlement in the Arab area. This is something which we, fraternal Syria and the friendly Soviet Union reject.

[Question] About the Palestinian revolution's stand on this meeting: What will ensue in case of failure or success?

[Answer] We do not believe that the Camp David conference will have a big success. What is probable is that the conference will come out with a declaration of principles, although many of the principles which might be declared are contained in the various UN resolutions. Hence, the Camp David results will not be decisive. Had there been a chance of decisive action at this soon-to-be-convened conference, signs of this decisive action would have appeared at previous meetings. We are clearly referring to the failure of all the past discussions. This conference will not succeed unless the Egyptian side agrees to make more concessions. This in fact means further losses and retractions on the part of the Arabs and further gains for the Zionist side.

[Question] One last question on this subject. Do you believe that the Camp David conference will have any possible repercussions on the situation in Lebanon?

[Answer] Undoubtedly, there are negative or positive repercussions on the entire Arab area. The Arabs of the United States ['Arab Amrika] will realize that the United States cannot bring pressure to bear on Israel, or rather that the United States shares Israel's opinion on not withdrawing from the occupied Arab territories. They will also realize that the military alternative is an essential one which should be used.

Arab solidarity should be restored to its status. There should be collective Arab action, not on the basis of the unity of ranks, but on the basis of the phased objectives drawn up by the Arab summit conferences in Algiers and Rabat. There will also be those who will exploit the failure or success of this conference to create trouble in Lebanon.

We think that certain hostile forces will attack Lebanon's sovereignty and security, and against all the good efforts exerted to safeguard Lebanon's territorial integrity, sovereignty and national unity.

[Question] Brother Abu al-Lutf, what is your assessment of King Husayn's stand on this conference, as indicated by his recent statements?

[Answer] It seems that King Husayn is cautious. In his statements, he does not voice complete support for the Camp David conference. However, he does not condemn it. As I said, he teeters between yes and no. He is apprehensive that something will emerge from the Camp David conference and he will thus lose an opportunity. At the same time, he believes that Israel and the United States will not take steps toward the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the Arab territories. This makes him pessimistic. He is also apprehensive that many conservative societies will be subjected to leftist shakeups, as he has said.

SPOKESMAN ON TWO FEDEYEEN OPERATIONS IN JERUSALEM

JN051715Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1600 GMT 5 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Palestinian revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland this morning detonated bombs inside a warehouse belonging to the Zionist Amisragas Company in occupied Jerusalem. Another unit of Palestinian revolutionaries detonated bombs underneath a Zionist tourist bus. This was stated by the military spokesman of the Palestinian revolution forces general command in two communiques issued today.

Regarding the first operation, the spokesman said: One of our special units operating inside the occupied homeland proceeded to target this morning, 5 September 1978. Reconnaissance elements of the same unit had previously reconnoitered the area. The unit managed to place delayed-action, booby-trapped bombs inside a warehouse of the Zionist Amisragas Company in the Al-Baq'a quarter in Jerusalem.

The Zionist security forces guarding the warehouse discovered the bombs at 0940 today and summoned explosive experts and police and border guard forces. When an explosives expert of the Jerusalem police force and several other policemen came close to the bombs in an attempt to dismantle them, the bombs went off. The results of the explosion were as follows:

1. One explosives expert was seriously wounded.

2. An undertermined number of policemen accompanying the explosives expert were wounded.

3. One settler working in the company was hit.

In the wake of the explosion, the Zionist police reinforced their observation posts in centers and establishments and at the approaches to Jerusalem. Other forces were given orders to guard communications lines and bus terminals in the city as a precaution against other bombs. A total of 60 Palestinians were arrested at Zionist checkpoints in the wake of the operation.

Regarding the second operation, the Palestinian spokesman said: At noon today, 5 September 1978, another unit of revolutionaries proceeded to target and planted delayed-action bombs underneath a Zionist tourist bus parked inside the Jaffa Gate in Jerusalem. The bomb went off on time at 1240 today. The area was cleared of cars and settlers, and the security, police and border guard forces cordoned off the area as a precaution against other bombs. A large number of army and police explosive experts combed several areas inside the city as part of the occupation authorities' precautions following the two operations carried out by our units in Jerusalem today. As a result of the explosion:

1. A large part of the bus was damaged.

2. The bus driver was seriously wounded.

As of the issuance of this statement at 1500 today, Jerusalem is witnessing a wave of arrests against Palestinians. More than 100 persons have been arrested, in addition to those arrested after the first operation.

PALESTINIAN DELEGATION HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN ROME

JN051918Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1615 GMT 5 Sep 78 JN

[Text] The PLO delegation to the enthronement of His Holiness Pope John Paul I yesterday held a press conference at the PLO office in Rome. The representative of brother Abu 'Ammar to the ceremony, brother Basil 'Aql, began the press conference by expressing his gratitude to the journalists and the information media for their role in conveying to the public a factual picture of the Palestinian struggle.

Replying to a question on the significance of a Palestinian delegation's attending the enthronement of the new pope, the representative of leader Abu 'Ammar said: PLO participation in the enthronement of the new pope is a matter of importance primarily because the Palestinian people consist of Christians and Moslems. Furthermore, it is important because Jerusalem was the capital of Palestine before the occupation and because the Palestinian people have great respect and esteem for the Apostolic See.

He continued: Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Abu 'Ammar, before we left for Rome, sent a gift for his holiness the pope as a token of the friendship between the Vatican and the Palestinian people and of the personal respect which brother Abu 'Ammar has for the Apostolic See.

Brother Basil 'Aql added: On this occasion I would like to emphasize that the PLO greatly appreciates the Vatican's stand on not recognizing Israel.

Concluding his statement, the representative of the commander in chief said that the Palestinian people hope that the new pope will use his moral and religious powers to end the 30-year-old injustice imposed on the Palestinian people, their holy places and homeland.

SAUDI ARABIA

MOROCCAN MINISTER BRINGS MESSAGE TO KING KHALID

LD041721Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1647 GMT 4 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Jidda--His Excellency M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state for foreign affairs, arrived in Jidda from Khartoum today on a short visit to the kingdom within his current tour of a number of Arab states. He is carrying a message from His Majesty King Hassan II, the monarch of Morocco, to his brother His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

Pleased With Meeting

LD051636Y Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 5 Sep 78 LD

[Summary] M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs, expressed his pleasure at having an audience with His Majesty King Khalid and Crown Prince Fahd. He told SNA that he had conveyed to his majesty and his royal highness the greetings of His Majesty King Hassan II. He also conveyed congratulations on 'Id al-Fitr to them and the Saudi people. As to the visit to the kingdom, he said that it was within the continuous consultations between the two countries. Talking about the Saharan issue, he said that to Morocco the issue was considered closed.

PAKISTANI FORCES REPORTEDLY SENT TO SAUDI ARABIA

TA050802Y Paris AFP [illegible] English 0720 GMT 5 Sep 78 TA

[Text] Beirut, Sept 5 (AFP)--Pakistani forces were sent to Saudi Arabia last month and deployed in the Al-Shurura region near the border with South Yemen, the Lebanese daily newspaper AS-SAFIR reported today. The leftist daily quoted diplomatic sources close to South Yemen's Marxist regime as saying that military experts operating in Saudi Arabia had recently carried out reconnaissance missions in the border area. Saudi troops were also massed "in large numbers" in the frontier region, the paper said. In a related story, the independent daily AL-NAHAR reported fear in Arab diplomatic circles that any aggravation of tension between the two Yemens could lead to a generalized war in the region.

'UKAZ ON U.S. RESPONSIBILITY FOR CAMP DAVID SUCCESS

LD051036Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0845 GMT 5 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Jidda--In a commentary today 'UKAZ calls on the United States to put pressure on Menahem Begin, the Israeli enemy prime minister, to recognize what the entire international community has approved: the necessity for Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and recognition of the right of the Palestinians to self-determination. The paper says that President Carter [words indistinct]. He also declared in Aswan the right of the Palestinians to self-determination. The U.S. President also declared his rejection of the principle of taking over the territories of others by force. He stated his view frankly that Israel should withdraw on all fronts, including the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. 'UKAZ points to Israel's refusal to return the land to its owners, and its increasing the construction of settlements in the occupied territories on all fronts in order to stabilize its occupation. It says that Israel is continuing its policy of establishing settlements, its arbitrary treatment of the (?inhabitants) [words indistinct] and its defiance of the United Nations despite UN Security Council Resolution 242.

'UKAZ emphasizes the responsibility of the United States as a superpower--and in view of its special relations with Israel--for the success of the Camp David talks in which President Carter; Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat; and Menahem Begin, the enemy's prime minister; will take part.

YEMEN--PDRY

MINISTER CONDEMNS MERCENARIES, ANNOUNCES AMNESTY

LD012038Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD/EA

[Text] Brother Col Salih Muslih al-Qasim, member of the Politburo and minister of the interior, has made the following statement to the ADEN NEWS AGENCY:

On the evening of 30 August 1978 a group of mercenaries infiltrated the Third Governorate from the district of Al-Baida in the northern part of the homeland under the command of the mercenary Haydrah Muhahid. The group had with it a quantity of weapons and explosives for the purpose of carrying out sabotage, planting landmines along public roads and blowing up projects. The group operated in the same way as mercenary groups in the past.

However, the vigilance of the masses prevented the sabotage group from achieving its evil aims. The people's militia arrested the entire group. In announcing this sabotage, instigated and financed by the traitors, agents of reaction, we appeal to the masses of our Yemeni people in both the north and south to be vigilant against a scheme designed to push the Yemeni people to the brink of war and fighting among themselves in the interests of reactionary forces hatching one plot after another against the sovereignty of our Yemeni homeland in order to gain dominion over us.

This revolutionary action by the people's militia confirms again that the masses of our people and our armed forces, our people's police, the state security and people's forces, proud of their national struggle and jealous of their honor, freedom, and national sovereignty, can teach the enemies new lessons and will crush any attempt to damage the security and stability of our homeland.

While affirming that our people will not remain silent about the sabotage and will show no mercy to their enemies, we call upon those who have been misled to return home to contribute toward nation-building together with the masses of our people.

The government of the revolution announces an amnesty and security for them, affirming that those who wish to return will not be called to account for past actions.

Brother Col Salih Muslih al-Qasim went on to say that our revolution is rising on the tide of its victories. He said: Our revolution, after the liquidation of deviationism led by the deviationist Rubayyii has become as firm as a rock.

READINESS FOR DIALOG WITH YAR REPORTED

JN0314454Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1425 GMT 3 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Aden, 3 September--'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the PDRY Presidential Council and prime minister, today reaffirmed his country's stand toward the current disturbances with the YAR. He asserted that the PDRY rejects fratricide between brothers of the one homeland.

In a speech after the 'Id al-Fitr prayer ceremony today, President Ali Nasir Muhammad said that his country rejects war. is still prepared to begin a dialog with North Yemen, and seeks a peaceful settlement of the differences between the two Yemens.

Talking about the current Arab attempts for mediation with the YAR, the PDRY president emphasized that his country has welcomed all mediation efforts despite the intransigence of the other side. Concluding his speech, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed his belief in the inevitability of uniting the two Yemens, saying: "Unity is the great task of our glorious Yemeni people; it is also the main goal of the 26 September Revolution [in the YAR] and the 24 October Revolution [in the PDRY].

YEMEN--YAR

PRESIDENT RECEIVES SAUDI MILITARY ATTACHE

JN052015Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 Sep 78 JN

[Text] At 1000 today Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, received Col Salih (?an-Nudayyan), military attache at the Saudi Embassy in San'a'. He conveyed to the brother president the warm congratulations of His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, as well as the government and people of Saudi Arabia, on the occasion of the blessed 'Id al-Fitr. During the meeting, the strong fraternal relations between the two countries were also discussed.

ETHIOPIAN DIPLOMAT RECEIVES POLITICAL ASYLUM

JN051227Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1155 GMT 5 Sep 78 JN

[Text] San'a', 5 September--The YAR Government has granted political asylum to the Ethiopian charge d'affaires in San'a', 'Abdallah Ahmad. An official source said here today that the government's decision was made for humanitarian reasons.

'Abdallah Ahmad asked for political asylum last Sunday in protest against Ethiopian aggression against Eritrea. According to the INA correspondent in San'a', the Ethiopian diplomat had informed his government about the causes that prompted him to seek political asylum.

COMMANDER OF FIRST INFANTRY BRIGADE APPOINTED

JN022143Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Decision of the armed forces commander in chief No 24 of 1978 appointing a commander of the First Infantry Brigade and a staff officer of the brigade:

The president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, taking cognizance of the permanent constitution and the Officers Service Law No 16 of 1975 and upon the recommendation of the brother chief of the general staff and the officers' committee, decided the following:

Article 1: Maj Hamid (ash-Shuhami) is appointed commander of the First Infantry Brigade.

Article 2: Captain Mahdi (Maqwalah) is appointed staff officer of the First Infantry Brigade.

Article 3: This decision will become effective from the date of its issuance and will be published in the official gazette and military publications. Issued at the General Command on 2 September 1978. [signed] Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces.

COMMANDER OF GENERAL RESERVES FORCES APPOINTED

JN0221417 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Decision No 23 of 1978 by the armed forces commander in chief appointing a commander of the General Reserves Forces and a staff officer of the general reserves.

The president of the republic and the commander in chief of the armed forces, after taking cognizance of the permanent constitution and the Officers' Service Law No 16 of 1975, and upon the recommendation of the brother chief of the general staff and the Officers Committee, decides the following:

Article 1: Maj 'Ali Mahdi as-Sanabani is appointed commander of the General Reserves Forces.

Article 2: Maj Ahmad Salih (al-'Uradi) is appointed staff officer of the General Reserves Forces.

Article 3: This decision will become effective from the date of its issuance; it will be published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE and military publication.

Issued at the General Command on 2 September 1978. Signed: Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces

SOCIAL MINISTER LEAVES FOR SUDAN, IRAQ, DPRK

JN0318157 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 3 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Brother 'Abd as-Salam Muhammad Muqbil, minister of social affairs, youth and labor and member of the People's Constituent Assembly, left San'a' airport this morning on an official tour of Sudan, Iraq and the DPRK.

In a statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY upon departure, the minister said that he will deliver a letter from brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, to his brother President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, dealing with bilateral relations and ways to develop and strengthen them. The letter also deals with consultations and exchanges of view on problems of joint interest, particularly the current Arab situation, so that the two countries can coordinate their positions on Arab issues.

The minister also said that he will represent the YAR in the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the DPRK's independence and will visit fraternal Iraq at the invitation of his brother the Iraqi minister of youth. His talks in Iraq will deal with the development of youth relations and the exchange of experience in this field in the interest of the progress, unity and solidarity of the youth of our Arab nation.

AS-SADAT REPLIES TO MONDALE WELCOMING REMARKS

NC051947Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1910 GMT 5 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Andrews Air Force Base, 5 September--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has made the following speech in reply to the welcoming speech of U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale on President as-Sadat's arrival at Andrews Air Force Base:

Mr Vice President, Mr Vance, thank you for your kind words and true sentiments expressed toward me and the Egyptian people. As you know, these feelings are mutual and the Egyptian people value very highly the ever-growing friendship and cooperation with the people and leadership of the United States. We are also gratified by the keen interest you have shown in the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

We have always believed that this nation is the most qualified to be a full partner in the peace process. Your heritage is unique and so is your world responsibility. When you demonstrated your determination to fully shoulder this responsibility, you reaffirmed the faith of our people in the United States and its dedication to the cause of peace.

We have come here while at a crucial crossroad. The challenge is alarming but we have no choice except to accept its challenge. We cannot afford to fail the hopes of nations all over the world and no one has the right to block the road to peace. This is not the time for maneuvers or worn out ideas. It is the time for magnanimity and reason.

I pray to Almighty God to guide us in this great endeavor and to enable is to achieve the noble goal which inspired President Carter to call for this conference. This inspired act is and will remain a brave and gallant act of statesmanship.

Together we shall proceed to build a viable structure for peace on a solid foundation of law and legitimacy. Together we shall realize the hopes of those who believe in the supremacy of right and justice. Together we shall overcome.

AL-AHRAM REPORTS AS-SADAT 3 SEPTEMBER REMARKS IN SUEZ

LD051648Y Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 4 Sep 78 pp 1, 10 LD

[Excerpt] Before his departure for France en route to Camp David, President Anwar as-Sadat declared in Suez after the holiday prayers yesterday that he will exert every effort so that the Camp David conference will succeed. The president warned that the failure of the conference could be a turning point in the history of the whole area.

President as-Sadat said: I promise you that I will do everything I can to achieve our hopes for a peace based on justice, not any other form of peace; peace for the whole area--a peace that will insure the Palestinians' rights--not a peace of separate agreements.

To loud applause, the president affirmed that he will remain concerned not to shed a single drop of blood of any Egyptian soldier as long as it is possible to achieve our objectives in full through peace.

The president noted that the 100,000 Israelis who demonstrated in Israel 2 days ago demanded that Begin be more flexible in the negotiations and said that these demonstrators have reminded Begin that the Camp David talks will determine the future of our area for many generations to come--whether it is peace or an endless struggle.

BUTRUS GHALI PREVIEWS CAMP DAVID SUMMIT

LD051147Y Paris LE MONDE in French 3-4 Sep 78 pp 1, 4 LD

[J.-P. Peronceal-Hugoz undated Cairo interview with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali: "Camp David Will Be as Important as Anwar as-Sadat's Visit to Israel"]

[Text] Cairo--[Question] The Egyptians are going to have talks with the Israeli leaders even though they recently stated that any further Egyptian-Israeli meeting would be futile unless the Begin government changed its position on the Middle East.

[Answer] Considerable changes have occurred in the general situation which are likely to bring Israel to modify its position. For example, the United States has moved from the role of "willing mediator" to full negotiating partner. (However, it should be noted, since this fact is frequently forgotten, that since the 1975 agreement the Americans have participated fully in monitoring the provisional demarcation lines in Sinai). Therefore, there has been a considerable "diplomatic escalation." President Carter, head of the most powerful state in the world, has, for the first time, brought the full weight of his influence to bear in the peace process by indicating that he will devote all the time required to the preliminary negotiations. In 1957 President Eisenhower obtained a complete Israeli withdrawal from Sinai at a stroke.

[Question] However, at the moment there is no talk of a U.S. plan capable of breaking the deadlock in the negotiations.

[Answer] The Americans have spoken of "specific concrete suggestions." It does not matter if these are formulated gradually instead of being put forward all at once. Surely a plan is just a series of suggestions?

[Question] At all events, what does Egypt expect to achieve at the Camp David meeting?

[Answer] This summit could really launch the negotiations. However, for that to happen Camp David must recreate the spirit of King David (LE MONDE editor's note--name of the Israeli hotel in which As-Sadat lived and negotiated during his visit to Jerusalem) and we must forget everything which has happened since. Camp David will give us the opportunity to remove some of the differences in our views, to plan future talks and maintain the peace process. At the very least Camp David will provide us with a valuable opportunity to explain our position to our partners once again with the whole world watching. In this respect, Camp David will be as important as President as-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem. Jerusalem was the starting point. Camp David will be the destination at which everything will be sealed or a fresh start made.

[Question] Has the Egyptian position on the means of achieving a Middle East settlement changed?

[Answer] No, it is still the same and reflects our deep desire to establish peace on firm and definitive foundations. To achieve peace, we must first find a solution to the Palestinian problem. Israel must recognize the principle of Arab sovereignty over the territories occupied in 1967: the West Bank and Jerusalem, which were previously controlled by Jordan; the Gaza Strip, which was administered by Egypt; the Syrian Golan Heights and Egyptian Sinai. In exchange, we are fully prepared to give Israel every possible and conceivable guarantee which would overcome the Israeli obsession with security and allow Israel to be integrated in the region.

[Question] Would you go so far as to agree to "minor border modifications," the expression recently used by the semiofficial Cairo weekly OCTOBER?

[Answer] Perhaps, provided these minor modifications were mutual and were limited to the demarcation line between Israel and the West Bank and, more especially, provided the Palestinians endorsed them.

[Question] If Sinai were completely restored to Egypt without Israeli colonies or bases, would you agree to make it a demilitarized zone?

[Answer] Certainly not.

[Question] Would Egypt agree to sign permanent partial agreements with Israel at the present stage?

[Answer] No, since they could be interpreted as an obstacle to the global agreement we are seeking.

[Question] You no longer seem to be posing immediate evacuation of the occupied territories as a condition for negotiations.

[Answer] The most urgent short-term issue is that the Israelis recognize the Palestinians' right to a homeland and to the dignity of citizenship. At my first meeting with my counterpart Mr Dayan in Jerusalem in November 1977, I tried to show him the vital importance of recognizing this right for obtaining an Arab-Israeli agreement.

[Question] Even with the best territorial arrangements the Palestinian state you envisage on the West Bank and in Gaza could not absorb the 3 million Palestinians scattered all over the place....

[Answer] Alas, we have no illusions. There will still be a Palestinian diaspora. But the Palestinian passport which would have to be introduced from the start of the interim period would be even more important to expatriate Palestinians--who are at present truly stateless people--than to those living on the ancestral soil.

[Question] We are a long way from Camp David. What concrete result in your favor do you hope to bring back from this conference?

[Answer] For example, a declaration in which Israel recognized Arab sovereignty over the West Bank of the Jordan or the Palestinians' option to exercise their right to self-determination. To put it in a nutshell, Israel must recognize the other guy, the Palestinian, as Jean-Paul Sartre urged in LE MONDE (issues dated 4-5 December 1977). Israel must emerge from its psychological ghetto, which is certainly explicable in terms of ancient and modern history but which is no longer justified in view of the new conditions created by Egypt. This is the price of peace, and believe me, it is well worth such an effort, by which Israel must surpass itself.

[Question] Supposing Israel overcomes this obstacle, what will happen then?

[Answer] Egypt's position is flexible; it is prepared to continue negotiating according to any formula. However, following a satisfactory meeting at Camp David, it would seem that the next stage should consist mainly of studying the ways and means to implement Palestinian self-determination and setting up bodies to put the mutually accepted principles into effect.

[Question] All this, still without an Arab or Palestinian mandate?

[Answer] Of course not. Before continuing negotiations we would submit the Camp David results to our Arab partners, so as to enlarge the circle of negotiators if possible (I am thinking primarily, of, for example, the Palestinian people and Jordan) and above all obtain an Arab consensus. This could be arranged beginning with friendly states such as Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Morocco, Oman, the United Arab Emirates and Somalia, states which have supported us from the outset and which are gradually rallying other Arab capitals. As you know, Riyadh, with which we are in constant contact, supports Camp David. I would also remind you that, in the context of the nonalined conference in Belgrade this summer, the 22 members of the Arab League, including the PLO, unanimously adopted a motion on the Near East and another devoted to the Palestinian question.

[Question] Yes, but these motions did not allude to As-Sadat's peace initiative.

[Answer] Neither did they condemn it.

[Question] What will Egypt do if Camp David is a failure?

[Answer] At the National Security Council meeting which President as-Sadat has just organized in Ismailia some alternative strategies were examined. But why contemplate failure? We must be optimistic. Moreover, Camp David is not an end in itself. It should also be underlined that in three-way negotiations the combined determination of two of the participants should normally prevail over that of a single party. Finally, bear in mind that Africa is with us, as are world public opinion and a growing number of Israelis who want peace now. China, the EC, the Catholic Church, the Socialist International and others all support us.

[Question] Do you not think that Jewish pressure groups in the United States are more influential in this affair than the rest of the world put together?

[Answer] Camp David should provide the very opportunity to balance Jewish pressures with those of our supporters from all sectors throughout the world. American mediation or conciliation will be exercised more effectively if a balance has been achieved between the two main pressure groups, pro-Arab and pro-Israeli.

[Question] Why is As-Sadat stopping off in Paris before going to Camp David? Is it to request accelerated military cooperation with France in the event the peace talks fail?

[Answer] Since the days of General de Gaulle, France and Egypt have resumed their special relationship, which is 180 years old. The Egyptian and French presidents consult each other at each crucial stage of the peace process. Whatever the results of Camp David, we rely firmly on France and other West European countries to help us by every means in our quest for peace.

MUHAMMAD SHARAF COMMENTARY ON U.S. STAND AT CAMP DAVID

NC051540Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 5 Sep 78 NC

[Muhammad Sharaf commentary: "There Is No Room for Optimism or Pessimism on the Eve of the Camp David Conference"]

[Text] U.S. President Jimmy Carter spoke on the eve of the opening of the tripartite summit conference at Camp David. In his statement he stressed the importance of the conference, and the psychological atmosphere with which the United States wants to surround the conference as far as the information and political aspects of the conference on the international level are concerned.

There is nothing in the U.S. President's statement on which we can put our hands other than the already well known general points of the U.S. stand. The most prominent of these points are:

1. The U.S. role at the conference will be that of a full partner who will not attempt to impose the U.S. will on the others.

2. Compromises are required because no progress can be expected without them. The conference must search for mutual concessions.

3. The failure of the conference would have grave consequences. All the news and press reports indicate that the U.S. President was unusually serious when he was delivering his statement.

Naturally, no one expects the U.S. President, on the eve of the conference, to define the role of the United States at the conference or disclose its proposals. However, on the basis of the U.S. President's statement, it can be said that the United States has not changed its already known stands on the Middle East problem. The basic points of these stands can be summed up as follows:

1. Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in June 1967 with minor border adjustments. Up to now it has not been possible to define the U.S. position on these minor border adjustments.

2. Despite the declared U.S. support for the participation of the Palestinians in deciding their fate, the United States opposes the establishment of an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

We say that it is expected that the United States will not make any big or slight amendments to the substance of its stands. This is because of the known fact that the United States does not wish to widen its differences with Israel, if there are actually any real differences.

It is reported that the U.S. Government has prepared numerous proposals and studies for solving the difficult points over which Egypt and Israel differ.

The U.S. officials have said that the tripartite conference at Camp David will open tomorrow morning, Wednesday, without any specific agenda, that the discussions will center on the possibility of issuing a statement defining the stands of the three sides participating in the conference and that the text and the possibility of applying Resolution 242 will be discussed.

We have concentrated today on what the U.S. stand will be at Camp David in view of the fact that it has never been clearly defined or finalized as far as the Middle East problem is concerned. We do not think that the United States will take a final stand even during the conference. However, what is worth noting and is significant as far as this point is concerned is what the U.S. officials have indicated, that their only objective at Camp David is to maintain the continuity of the peace process because the failure of the conference would have grave consequences.

AL-AHRAM ARTICLE URGES PALESTINIANS TO BACK AS-SADAT

LD011655Y Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 31 Aug 78 p 6 LD

[Zakariya Nil article: "Question to Palestinian Leaders: Why Do You Not Take a Bold Decision and Go to Cairo To Hold Working Meetings With As-Sadat Before the Camp David Conference? Do Not Leave As-Sadat To Shoulder the Burden Alone at That Important Conference"]

[Excerpts] A question to the Palestinian leaders: Why do you not take a bold decision now, while there is a chance?

Why do you not take such a decision, since for 10 months Egypt's voice alone has been heard, warning the Israeli leaders against any attempt to achieve a settlement in which the Palestinian problem is not the essence and the cornerstone?

Why do you not speak with one voice and go to Cairo with all your factions--ignoring those who want to stay behind--in order to hold working meetings with President as-Sadat before he begins his difficult mission at Camp David, and to tell him honestly and sincerely: Egypt is the principal backer of our cause; it has resisted all temptations and rejected all the partial and separate solutions; despite the fact that it has been the target of the most ferocious campaign of slander and doubts, its stand has not weakened and it did not abandon its role of facing national responsibilities.

Why do you not also say that you do not wish your adversary to take your stand as an argument against you at the serious Camp David conference? Why do you not tell As-Sadat: We give you a mandate to speak on behalf of our rights in a comprehensive settlement that would insure our people's right to self-determination, and we will not allow ourselves to listen to distortions because we are aware of the gravity of the problem and the attitudes of intransigence and prevarications by our adversary?

Yes, all those who believe in common Arab destiny and who care for the future of the Palestinian people sincerely warn Yasir 'Arafat and his comrades--even such comrades as George Habash, Abu Nidal, Hawatimah and Abu Iyad--against remaining in the quagmire of party politics which have caused their struggle to plunge to the lowest levels. Free yourself, if once only, from your guardians' shackles, which circumstances imposed on you against your will, and exercise your free will in the face of dangers.

Such a proposal was previously made to the rejectionist leaders and, had they responded freely to the Arab conscience, the situation would have changed in favor of the Arab interest.

Instead, they have shut their ears and as a result humiliating and sad things happened in Lebanon. What was even sadder and more humiliating was that they have all behaved in a way that made the face of the Arab nation look ugly.

Suppose for argument's sake, that the peace initiative had not taken place and that President as-Sadat had not gone to Jerusalem for the sake of this initiative: What would have happened during the 10 months since the initiative began on 20 November? Were there any practical plans for Arab action? Did we have the capability to turn the theoretical principles and written commitments produced at the Rabat conference into effective action? God is a witness that the executive programs which the Arab League laid down for the implementation of the Rabat resolutions found no response or enthusiasm whatsoever, except from a few of the Arab countries which have fulfilled their obligations. Even the simplest of these resolutions--namely to convene a meeting of the confrontation states--met obstacles and never saw the light.

Therefore, were we expected to do nothing during the past 10 months except relax and submit to the state of no war and no peace, which is the most dangerous weapon against the morale of the fighters? On the contrary, the developments that occurred within the framework of the peaceful efforts--be they positive or negative--gave impetus to the Arab movement which eventually resulted in the U.S. invitation to the Camp David conference. Probably these developments have also restrained the Arabs from getting involved in Lebanese events to the same extent as Syria, which is heavily involved there. Perhaps the results of the Camp David conference, whether positive or negative, will be a clear signal for serious Arab action in the Arab arena, and action encompassing all Arab capabilities.

Has the time come for us Arabs to wake up from the feverish "hallucinations" of differences? Are we capable of revising our stand and of pausing in order to think deeply so as to see what lies beyond and look realistically at the political map of the Arab nation?

Are there differences in views? Reality shows that there are not. The Arabs are unanimous in believing that peace in the Middle East is the only solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict. This is based on two principles:

First, the evacuation of the occupied Arab territories, and second, solving the problem of the Palestinian people, which is the essence and the core of the conflict.

Are not these two demands what the Arab nation is calling for, regardless of those who shun responsibility under the pretexts of hardline slogans and who demand the impossible?

Egypt's firm stand on these two basic demands--total withdrawal and the just solution of the Palestinian people's problem, including their right to self-determination--has not changed, however differently the principles and proposals may be drafted.

Regardless of everything, the coming period will be the real test for the Arabs' ability to overcome differences, and will indeed be the crucial point that will test the ability of the Arab will to remain cohesive and to confront any challenges.

AL-AHRAM DENOUNCES RECENT GROMYKO STATEMENTS

NC0109355Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0600 GMT 1 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 1 September--In today's commentary, AL-AHRAM denounces statements made by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in which he attacked the policies of Egypt and the United States a few days before the Camp David conference is due to convene--statements in which he indicated that it would be impossible for Moscow to ignore what is taking place in the East and in which he requested that Geneva should be resorted to as a means for settling the crisis in the area.

AL-AHRAM affirms that as far as the Soviet Union is concerned, the basic question is not the establishment of a just peace. If it were, the Soviet Union would have given Egypt the weapons it requested after the October War. The Soviet Union knows full well that the United States compensated Israel for all the weapons it lost in the war and why the Soviet Union took this inflexible attitude toward Egypt, starting from the question of the weapons and military spare parts to the rescheduling of debts, etc.

AL-AHRAM contends that as far as the Soviets are concerned, the question is that of the "role" they lost in the area because of their methods and policies.

AL-AHRAM adds: If the United States today has the initiative in the efforts to establish peace in the Middle East, it is basically due to the constructive efforts it is exerting to reach a just solution in the area. It is also due to the nature of relations between Israel and the United States.

AL-AHRAM adds: Despite the fact that the U.S. role has a stronger influence on Israel, Egypt has not sought to abolish the Soviet role. It is the Soviet Union that has kept itself away ever since it refused to attend the Cairo conference. Moreover, Egypt has not renounced the Geneva conference. Its stand on the conference is that it would be catastrophic for the entire area if the conference is resumed without complete preparations and without the readiness of the major powers participating in it to assume their international responsibility of establishing a just peace that would guarantee the full rights of the Palestinian people.

MILITARY EDUCATION TO BE INTRODUCED IN SCHOOLS

LD012100Y Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 31 Aug 78 p 7 LD

[Excerpt] Ahmad 'Ali reports: It has been decided to introduce military training in general secondary and vocational schools in the provinces of Cairo, Alexandria, Al-Gharbiyah and Asyut, and also in all the teachers colleges in all the provinces and in boys primary schools in Cairo beginning this school year. This experiment will be carried out on the instructions of President Anwar as-Sadat. He has asked that the War Ministry effectively contribute to the education and training of students in the educational sector with the aim of promoting lofty principles and values among young people. This was announced by Gen 'Abd al-Ghani al-Jamasi, deputy prime minister and war minister, at his meeting last night with the directors of education in the provinces.

General al-Jamasi said: A series of meetings has been held with the ministers of education and local government and also with the director of the department for youth and sports in order to draw up and implement such a plan. It has been agreed at the meetings that the plan should aim to provide national, physical, religious and behavioral education for young people beginning at the primary level and up to the end of the secondary level in order to create a generation of young people aware of national and patriotic responsibilities and upholding lofty ethical principles.

Al-Jamasi added: Young people have been and still are the target of a strong and serious social current aimed at undermining the values, principles and ideals which we have learned in our Egyptian society for many years. As a result, indifference, decay, negativism and lack of discipline have become the character of the new generation. The most serious think is that the young people's affinity with their country has weakened and there are many manifestations of such a state of affairs both in Egypt and abroad, which is a serious phenomenon. As a result, we had to begin this work in one of the state's major sectors, the primary and secondary education sector.

Al-Jamasi stressed that there will be no severity in military education but rather that the subject will be taught by an educational method. The establishments in which military subjects will be taught total 574 school and institutes, of which 7 institutes belong to the Al-Azhar, 361 secondary schools in the provinces, 22 teachers training colleges and 284 primary schools in Cairo.

Al-Jamasi added: In the light of this experiment there will be a gradual expansion of military education at the various educational levels, including the primary level.

NEW USSR ENVOY DISCUSSES SOVIET STAND ON MIDEAST

JN0311347 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 3 Sep 78 p 12 JN

[AD-DUSTUR correspondent Salim al-Ma'ani interview with Soviet Ambassador in Amman Rafik Nishanov on the occasion of the presentation of the ambassador's credentials and on the 15th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Jordan]

[Text] [Question] What are your comments on the 15th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Jordan? How can the economic, trade and cultural relations between the two countries be developed?

[Answer] The 15th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries passed a few days ago. It gives me pleasure to say that the attitude during these years was to develop and strengthen the friendly relations between the USSR and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Also, the two visits to the Soviet Union by His Majesty King Husayn in 1967 and 1976 and his talks with the Soviet leaders laid down good foundations for strengthening the good relations in all political, economic, trade, cultural and scientific cooperation as well as sports protocols.

At present a group of Soviet experts is making studies and designs to build electric lines in the rural areas with the help of the Soviet Union. Scores of young Jordanian men go to the Soviet Union every year to study at higher institutes and in trade and technical schools. During the years of cooperation, hundreds of Jordanians have specialized in the Soviet Union. They are now working successfully in various economic and cultural fields in Jordan.

Our two countries exchange tourist, parliamentary and religious delegations. It pleases me to say that this month a delegation of personages and men of religion headed by Ahmad at-Tarawinah, member of the National Consultative Council, will visit the Soviet Union.

We believe that there are further possibilities for comprehensive development of cooperation. There are more available opportunities. I believe we can achieve further development in economic relations and in stimulating cultural ties in order to cooperate in other areas. For instance, there are good opportunities to develop the relations between the Yarmuk University and the Polytechnik in Leningrad and between the University of Jordan and the University of Tashkent.

[Question] What is the nature of the role which the Soviet Union can play in reaching a comprehensive and just solution in support of the Arab cause?

[Answer] The Soviet stand toward a settlement in the Middle East is well known to everyone. This stand is firm and just. The Soviet Union considers that the nature of the Arab-Israeli crisis is a manifestation of the confrontation with imperialism on the one hand and with the national liberation movement on the other in this area. This is obvious. Our country supports the Arab countries and the Palestinian people because they are victims of Israeli aggression. We believe that the consolidation of the political and economic independence of the Arab countries is in harmony with the interests of the Arab peoples and countries as well as the Soviet Union.

In its search for the establishment of a firm and guaranteed peace in the Middle East, the Soviet Union proceeds from its general stand on addressing international issues. It also proceeds from the fact that this area directly borders on the Soviet Union's southern border. Hence, a continued explosive situation here conflicts with our country's interests.

Furthermore, we oppose the continuation of military confrontation in this area. We are also against any new military intervention in the Middle East. Since the eruption of the Middle East crisis, the Soviet Union has been doing its utmost to find a peaceful political settlement and exerting efforts to draw up suitable principles for the implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions.

In its talks with the leaders of the Arab countries and the PLO; in its consultations with the UN Security Council member states; in bilateral consultations with representatives of the U.S. Government; in reviewing its stand on the UN General Assembly rostrum; in other international symposiums and on various occasions, the Soviet Union has proclaimed its line--namely, support for the Arab people's struggle to erase the effects of the Israeli aggression.

Leader Leonid Brezhnev has said: The Soviet Union has supported and continues to support a comprehensive settlement in this area with the participation of all the parties concerned, including, of course, the PLO. He has also said that he supports a settlement which presupposes the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, the recognition of the indivisible rights of the Palestinian people--including their right to self-determination, establishment of their state and right to independent existence--as well as security for the states involved in the crisis.

The Soviet Union believes that the course of concessions to Israel and holding separate talks with it, such as the talks of the Egyptian and Israeli leaders, will never lead to peace in the Middle East. The attempts to drag the Arab countries into the path of separate talks with the aggressor create a rift in the Arab world and undermine its strength, which lies in its unity.

The Soviet Union firmly supports the convening of Geneva to resolve the problems of a comprehensive settlement, because this conference is more suitable for solving the problems of a general settlement in the Middle East.

[Question] Do you have any doubts that UN Security Council Resolution No 242--including the article which stipulates the inadmissibility of forcible seizure of land--means the need for withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories?

[Answer] I do not at all doubt that UN Security Council Resolution No 242 of 22 November 1967 means total withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all the occupied Arab territories, including the West Bank.

PRINCE HASAN RETURNS FROM ARGENTINA, MOROCCO

JN031959Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 3 Sep 78 JN

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Husayn met His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan at his return to Amman this evening after participating in the technical cooperation conference among the developing states currently being held in the Argentine capital. The acting prime minister, the chief of the royal court, the minister of the royal court, the commander in chief of the armed forces, a number of officials, and the Moroccan ambassador in Amman also met his royal highness at his return home. His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan made a 1-day stopover in Fez, Morocco, where he met with His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco.

PRESS VIEWS HUSAYN REMARKS ON CAMP DAVID SUMMIT

JN0211127 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0615 GMT 2 Sep 78 JN

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Under the headline "No Concessions," the newspaper AR-RA'Y writes: Now that the Camp David summit is close at hand, His Majesty King Husayn has warned of the dangers for the Middle East area and world peace and security because the tripartite summit will fail to achieve positive results owing to Israeli intransigence based on expansion, hegemony and military arrogance.

King Husayn warned the Arabs to be neither optimistic nor hopeful that the Camp David summit will miraculously achieve the desired solution. Despite all wishes for a successful summit, it is obvious that the conference stands no chance of success. This fact forces the Arab nation to prepare itself for all eventualities after the conference.

Writing on the same subject, AD-DUSTUR says: His Majesty King Husayn has frankly and clearly expressed the conviction that the forthcoming summit does not stand much chance of success in view of the extreme Israeli intransigence. His majesty also asserted that he will neither accept the self-rule plan in the West Bank under the canopy of occupation nor will he give up any Arab land to Israel.

It goes without saying that this frank assertion represents a strong warning to the summit not to get involved in the suspicious Israeli plan which is aimed first and foremost at legalizing the Israeli occupation of the West Bank.

AD-DUSTUR ON CARTER'S STAND TOWARD LEBANON

JN0209527 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 2 Sep 78 p 17 JN

['Adnan al-Katib dispatch]

[Excerpt] New York--U.S. President Jimmy Carter and senior U.S. officials have expressed utmost concern over the clashes in Lebanon because they are likely to disrupt the atmosphere of the talks in Camp David.

AD-DUSTUR has learned from reliable sources in New York that this issue was discussed extensively between President Carter and his senior advisers for foreign and defense affairs. The meeting between President Carter and his advisers was held amidst a campaign of vehement criticism led by several congressmen and public opinion institutions. The campaign is critical of Carter's administration for doing nothing "to curb the conduct of the Syrian forces" in Lebanon.

It has been learned that President Carter believes strongly that Syria is not solely responsible for the deterioration of the situation in Lebanon.

AD-DUSTUR also learned that steps are underway to launch a campaign by Congress to put pressure on President Carter to end what is described as Carter's negative attitude toward Lebanon.

BADRAN RETURNS FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA, AUSTRIA

JN0520147 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Prime Minister and Mrs Mudar Badran this evening returned to Amman at the end of a private visit to Czechoslovakia and Austria which lasted 2 weeks. The prime minister was met at Amman airport by the ministers and several high-ranking officials.

MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED TO UN SECURITY COUNCIL

NC0514457 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1207 GMT 5 Sep 78 NC

[Text of 5 September memorandum on situation in southern Lebanon submitted by Lebanon's permanent ambassador to the United Nations, Ambassador Ghassan Tuwayni, to the president of the UN Security Council--read by announcer]

[Text] To Your Excellency the Honorable President of the Security Council:

In accordance with instructions from the Lebanese Government and while we retain the right to request the convocation of a meeting if circumstances warrant it and if discussions at the Security Council turn out to be necessary and beneficial, we are honored to draw your attention and the attention of the council members to the following points:

1. On 31 August, the Lebanese Government announced that UNIFIL could establish two liaison offices in Marj 'Uyun and Bint Jubayl in addition to other new UNIFIL centers in the border area in southern Lebanon. Preparations were also taken to insure more freedom of movement to the military units of UNIFIL in the same area. These and other arrangements have been, and still are, the subject of negotiations with the Israeli authorities with the participation of the so-called "fait accompli Lebanese forces" which are working there. If UNIFIL consider their present step as contributing toward the full implementation of the task assigned to them, then the Lebanese Government will not raise any objection. We do this on the condition that this will not constitute recognition of a special status for the border area or of the fait accompli forces and what is referred to as their "permanent status."

In light of the above conditions, the steps taken by UNIFIL must be considered as a mere step forward toward the full deployment of UNIFIL and the Lebanese Army.

2. As you are no doubt aware, the Israeli forces which were supposed to have withdrawn completely from the border areas on 13 June have continuously refused to restore control of the above area to UNIFIL in accordance with Security Council Resolutions 425 and 426 of 1978. The secretary general has discussed this subject with the Israeli Government. He has also drawn the attention of the Security Council to this subject. From that time, this matter has become the subject of intensive negotiations among all the parties concerned, but to no avail.

3. The Lebanese Government, under pressure from the United Nations and the governments of the various countries concerned--particularly some of the countries which have contributed to the formation of UNIFIL--did not heed the various difficulties and obstacles. It started implementing Resolutions 425 and 426 of 1978. The Lebanese Government, motivated by the desire to implement full control and sovereignty over its territories with the help of UNIFIL and in accordance with the above two resolutions, started transferring units of the Lebanese Army to the south on Monday, 31 July, and on Tuesday, 1 August. The United Nations, UNIFIL and the permanent members of the Security Council were informed of this step prior to its implementation and within the specified period.

4. In addition to the above, it must be noted that the Lebanese Government has always insisted that all border problems must, from that date onwards, be discussed with UNIFIL within the framework of the revived Israeli-Lebanese Armistice Committee. All of the above has been noted in the secretary general's 13 June report in Document No S 1000-12620 BBB5. This committee held a meeting, as noted in the secretary general's document, on 12 June. In light of this situation, and prior to the dispatch of new units of the Lebanese Army to the south, a request was made for the convocation of another meeting of the Israeli-Lebanese Joint Armistice Committee. This meeting was held in An-Naqura on 30 July 1978 at 1020. During this meeting, Israel was notified of the proceedings in accordance with the 1949 armistice agreement, and within the framework of Resolutions 425 and 426.

5. The problems encountered by the Lebanese Army unit during its passage to the south were duly reported to the United Nations at the time through various channels, particularly through UNIFIL and the chief coordinator of the UN emergency forces in the Middle East and through the UN representatives in Beirut. Due to the violent shelling to which the Lebanese Army was subjected in Kawkaba--which is a position controlled by UNIFIL since 1 August--and due to the victims and the extreme dangers resulting from this shelling, it was decided to stop the advance of this unit. Formerly, the unit was scheduled to advance toward Tibnin, but it was decided at that time to await the adoption of new measures by UNIFIL. It had become clear to us, as it had become clear to all responsible circles, that Israel was strongly resisting--through military, political and diplomatic means--the deployment of the Lebanese Army and UNIFIL. Israel has made various pretexts, all of which were unacceptable to the international community and to the Lebanese Government from the legal and political points of view.

6. From that time, particularly since 18 August, intensive consultations and negotiations have been held in order to find the appropriate means, not only to insure the deployment of the Lebanese Army, but also and particularly to insure the deployment of UNIFIL in the border areas without any obstacles.

Within this framework, UN Under Secretary for Political Affairs Brian Urquhart and the chief coordinator of UNEF in the Middle East, General Siilasvuo, have come to Beirut several times. During these consultations, the Lebanese Government firmly expressed the following stands:

A. The UN emergency forces have so far been unable to fully carry out their mission of taking up positions in the border area to secure full respect for Lebanese sovereignty.

B. Lebanon has asked and is again asking the UN emergency forces to assist the Lebanese Government in restoring its full authority in this area in accordance with the provisions of Executive Clause 3 of Resolution 425 and the UN secretary general's report, which was confirmed and approved in Resolution 426 of 1978.

C. It is the belief of the Lebanese Government that the orders which were given to Maj Sa'd Haddad and Maj Sami Shidyaq were not obeyed. Therefore, the two leaders of the so-called fait accompli Lebanese forces will, from now on, be considered as having no authorization whatsoever to act in the name of the Lebanese Army, to negotiate with the United Nations or to practice any legal authority in the area.

7. In view of the fact that the mandate of the UN emergency forces expires this month, the Lebanese Government would like to draw the attention of the Security Council to the fact that the first 6 months have not been adequate for achieving the objectives contained in Resolutions 425 and 426 of 1978. As it is in the interest of all the parties concerned to search for a most expedient and effective move, the Lebanese Government believes that the council should assess the future possibilities of the emergency forces and their capability to implement their objectives within the context of the tasks currently assigned to them. The Security Council should also discuss the possibility of redefining the mission to which they have been assigned in order to secure full implementation of Resolutions 425 and 426 of 1978, particularly clause 1 of Resolution 425. This clause clearly stipulates that the Security Council calls for complete respect for the integrity of the land, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its recognized international borders.

8. The Lebanese Government, while drawing your attention to this whole question, now leaves the matter entirely to you to adopt any measure you deem useful. However, the Lebanese Government would like this letter to be circulated as an official document of the Security Council, which could be referred to when necessary or useful.

9. In conclusion, the Lebanese Government would like to take this opportunity to express its special gratitude to all those who offered assistance and support during the critical and difficult days we are experiencing, particularly to His Excellency UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim; his assistants; the commanders, officers and men of the UN emergency forces; members of the Security Council; and to the governments which offered men and assistance to these forces. The efforts they have made and the efforts their representatives have exerted in the field, at UN headquarters, in various capitals, in Beirut and in other capitals concerned constitute a major contribution toward international peace and security.

With my esteem and respect [signed] Ghassan Tuwayni

PRESIDENT SARKIS RETURNS TO BEIRUT FROM ROME

NC051120Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 5 Sep 78 NC

[Text] A short while ago, President Sarkis arrived at Beirut International Airport from Rome, where he had attended ceremonies for the inauguration of His Holiness Pope John Paul I as the head of the Catholic Church.

A large official and popular welcome was held in honor of President Sarkis. At the head of those who welcomed him were Speaker al-As'ad, Prime Minister al-Huss, ministers, deputies and top-level civilian and military personalities.

After a short rest in the VIP lounge, President Sarkis will leave for B'abda Palace.

DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES NEW MILITARY COUNCIL

NC041533Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 5 Sep 78 NC

[Excerpts] This morning, Prime Minister Salim al-Huss presided over a meeting of the parliamentary subcommittee composed of members from the parliamentary Administrative Judicial and National Defense Committees.

The meeting took place at the prime minister's office and was attended by the minister of foreign affairs and defense, Fu'ad Butrus and a number of deputies. The meeting was also attended by an army command representative, Staff Col George Khazi.

After the meeting, Minister Butrus said: We have now definitely concluded discussing the subject of the Military Council's formation. We have agreed on the procedures which this council will follow during its meetings and discussions. During the next meeting, we will discuss the powers of the Military Council.

Asked whether the question of the appointment of the chief of staff has been resolved, Minister Butrus replied: The chief of staff is no longer a permanent member of the Military Council. We have decided that in addition to the four permanent members of the Military Council, by virtue of their jobs, the cabinet will appoint two officers from the Supreme Command as members of the Military Council for a 2-year term which will be subject to renewal.

Asked whether he considers this to be a compromise solution, Minister Butrus replied: I did not say a compromise solution. I say, rather, a new solution considering that it does not stop at a halfway point, but views the subject from a new angle which is suitable, in my opinion, for achieving results.

Asked whether the Military Council then will be composed of six instead of five members, Minister Butrus replied: yes, it will have six members.

VOICE OF LEBANON CITES LEBANESE FORCES COMMANDER

NC0510092 Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0515 GMT 5 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Former President Camille Sham'un met last night with commander of the Lebanese Forces Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil. They reviewed the security situation in the country.

Shaykh Bashir chaired a meeting of the Lebanese Forces Command, after which he made a statement calling on the Lebanese to be prepared for the next phase. He said: The fact that the situation in Lebanon is nearing a military explosion actually means that it is nearing political relaxation. I affirm that the Lebanese are determined to liberate their country despite the fact that certain areas are suffering from Syrian or Palestinian occupation and other areas are being subjected to similar attempts. This will change nothing in the course of comprehensive liberation, particularly since other states, such as France, had been overrun during World War II, but were able later, thanks to the will of its citizens, to restore their independence and sovereignty and to try those who cooperated or colluded with the occupier or who did nothing about the occupier.

Shaykh Bashir added: Now it is time for the Lebanese to begin to prepare for the postwar phase and to draw up the bases for political, economic, social and educational reforms to build a strong and able state and a good citizen who will protect Lebanon in the future against the consequences of crises such as the ones it has experienced.

LEBANESE MAGAZINE REPORTS KUWAITI MEDIATION TO END CRISIS

NC0610l0Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0940 GMT 6 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Beirut, 6 September--The Lebanese weekly magazine AS-SAYYAD quotes a Kuwaiti source today in Cairo, as saying that Kuwait's current mediation to end the crisis in Lebanon aims at aborting any Israeli attempt to use the deterioration in the situation as an excuse to enter Lebanon once again, particularly since Kuwait has received important information about a new Israeli attempt to invade Lebanon and reoccupy the south.

The source said that Kuwait might ask the Arab League secretary general to invite the parties to the Riyadh and Cairo summit conferences to an emergency meeting. The aim of the meeting will be to save unified Lebanon, impose the state's legitimate authority over all Lebanese territory, achieve complete commitment to the agreements concluded between the Lebanese legitimate authority and the PLO, and guarantee the commitment of the Arab Deterrent Forces to their task in accordance with the Cairo conference's resolution.

VOL. SYRIANS REINFORCING DEFENSIVE POSITIONS

NC051230Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1115 GMT 5 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Press correspondents in the Al-Biqa' area have reported that the Syrian forces stationed in the area have been reinforcing their defense lines for several days along a 30-kilometer-long strip. The correspondents said that large quantities of equipment, particularly air defense batteries and rocket launcher bases, have been sent to Riyaq air base and airport. Military reinforcements were seen moving on the road to western Al-Biqa'. Some reporters said there were several armed men, believed to include forces from some member states of the rejection and steadfastness front in implementation of the Algiers conference's resolution.

While the sources concerned declined to give any details, observers note that the member states of the rejection and steadfastness front intend to adopt Lebanon as a field for the joint operations they will undertake as a precaution against possible eventualities hinted at by international sources, following the Camp David conference.

Former President Camille Sham'un has established the Syrian military forces in Lebanon at 70,000 although the Arab League Political Council allows only 30,000 men. Sham'un has called on the Lebanese Government to clearly declare its opinion on these statistics to the Lebanese public.

Meanwhile, attempts to disturb the situation were made in some quarters in the southern outskirts at noon today when some persons intensified the armed manifestations and opened fire on Al-Hadath and nearby areas. At the same time, security measures and precautions were being adopted in the international airport area on the occasion of President Sarkis' return to Beirut.

DAMASCUS REPORTS CLASHES BETWEEN PHALANGISTS, SHAM'UNISTS

JN051727Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 5 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Beirut--Violent clashes took place before noon today between the Phalangist and Sham'unist gangs, in which machinegun fire and RPG shells were used, killing or wounding a number of people from the two sides. The incident was due to differences over dividing booty among themselves.

News reports say that these clashes took place in the region of Az-Zalqa' and Jall adh-Dhi'b, about 10 kilometers north-east of Beirut, and led to the closure of the Az-Zalqa' road, a main road leading to Tripoli in the north.

It has been learned that the clashes between the Sham'unists and the Phalangists resulted from their differences over dividing the booty obtained from the acts of burglary carried out by their gangs in that region.

Voice of Lebanon Version

NC051225Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1115 GMT 5 Sep 78 NC

[Text] An isolated incident took place in Az-Zalqa' this morning, which led to an exchange of fire between local elements there. The incident was contained following the intervention of Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, Dany Sham'un and the National Liberal Party commissioner in Al-Matn, Samir Hakim.

Some news media, as usual, fabricated reports about the reasons for the incident in addition to exaggerating its size and details.

SITUATION CALM IN BEIRUT AFTER NIGHT OF SHELLING

NC060607Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0515 GMT 6 Sep 78 NC

[Text] The security situation in the eastern part of Beirut was calm this morning after a night during which artillery and various other types of weapons fire was heard. The shelling was directed against 'Ayn ar-Rummanah, Al-Hadath, At-Tahwitah and At-Tayyunah areas. It was learned that the sources of fire were the positions of the Syrian forces in Sinn al-Fil, Ash-Shiyah and Galerie Sim'an areas. The positions of the Socialists and Nationalists in Sufayr and Al-Ghubayrah joined in the shelling after midnight.

The security sources have reported that last night's clashes resulted in some losses. Political quarters have given various explanations for the deterioration in the security situation in the eastern suburbs, particularly now that the current developments in the international field offer several possibilities.

INA: RIGHTISTS MASSING TROOPS IN CENTRAL SECTOR

JN041517Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1505 GMT 4 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 4 September--Arrivals from southern Lebanon report that the rightist forces are massing troops in the area of Bint Jubayl in the central sector. The INA correspondent in the south reports that the rightist forces barred the villagers from entering the township while they were deploying their forces last night.

The correspondent also reports that Zionist enemy planes are continuously overflying the area. Two Zionist military aircraft overflew Sidon this afternoon and headed north after breaking the sound barrier over the city. The two planes also broke the sound barrier over Beirut and caused a loud boom.

RADIO DAMASCUS LAUDS SOVIET-SYRIAN STAND ON MIDEAST

JN021623Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 2 Sep 78 JN

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] A joint Syrian-Soviet communique has been issued following the talks between Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Soviet Prime Minister Aleksey Kosygin and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. This communique includes several important points regarding the current situation in the Middle East, especially at this period when the Middle East is facing an imperialist-Zionist onslaught aimed at again placing the Arab area under the imperialist sphere of influence and achieving the Zionist expansionist ambitions in the Arab occupied territories.

The communique remains significant because Syria is the Arab country leading the Arab liberation struggle and confronting both the imperialist-Zionist onslaught and the capitulationist trends which are attempting to weaken the Arab stand in the search for a just peace in the area which will liberate the Arab occupied territories and restore the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

The significance of the communique also stems from the status of the Soviet Union as a great power and a permanent member of the Security Council. The Soviet Union is also a cochairman of the Geneva conference and is situated near the Middle East.

Because of all this, the Soviet-Syrian communique gains international importance, especially at a time when the United States is trying to bypass the United Nations and its Middle East resolutions. This is in addition to the U.S. plans aimed at dominating the Middle East and imposing its trusteeship over peace overtures in this area.

The United States has admitted that the participation of the Soviet Union is indispensable in the search for a settlement in the area. This admittance was clear in the joint Soviet-American statement on the Middle East which was issued last year. Most UN members have realized that any settlement in the Middle East demands the participation of all sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. In light of all this, any observer can see the great significance of the Soviet-Syrian communique and the anticipated positive results which most likely will influence the efforts to establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and foil the attempts to impose capitulation on the Arabs or to pass unilateral settlements.

The Soviet Union has expressed its appreciation of the principled Syrian policy, its struggle against capitulationist settlements and its efforts to patch up the Arab ranks, especially in this current phase of the struggle against the enemies of the Arab nation.

U.S. WILL PUT PRESSURE ON AS-SADAT AT CAMP DAVID

JN030746Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 3 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Washington press reports affirm that the U.S. side intends to put forth a number of proposals aimed at activating a separate deal between Egypt and Israel. One of these proposals provides for stationing U.S. forces in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip and for setting up a U.S. airbase in Sinai.

Political observers in Washington believe that with the Camp David summit convening such a short time before the congressional elections, the Carter administration does not dare disturb the influential Zionist lobby with any acts that could be considered as pressure on Israel. Thus, all the pressure will be exerted on As-Sadat. They will ask him to make fresh concessions to Tel Aviv's expansionist ambitions.

PRESIDENT HAFIZ AL-ASAD ADDRESSES ARMY TROOPS

4 September Speech

JN042045Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 4 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Today His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad spent the second day of the blessed 'Id al-Fitr holiday with the brother fighters at our steadfast front. His excellency the president visited one of our formations in the frontlines this morning, accompanied by the deputy commander in chief of the army and armed forces and defense minister, Gen Mustafa Talas, and several officers of the general command.

When the president and his entourage arrived at the location of the unit, they were received by the major general commanding the formation and by its high-ranking officers. His excellency the president shook hands with them; an honor guard saluted his excellency.

The president met with the commander and officers of the outfit and delivered a speech to them. At the beginning of the speech, he expressed his happiness at this meeting. The president said that the progress of our armed forces depends on everyone and on every element in the armed forces. However, it depends primarily on the commanders of the armed forces. Our experience proves that wherever there is an efficient and qualified officer, there are good fighters and soldiers.

The president lauded the efforts being made to raise the standard of our armed forces and their combat readiness. He emphasized the significance of training by saying: The better we are trained, the better we will fight and the better we will achieve the patriotic mission entrusted to us. We have made many strides forward, and we are now better than before. In the future, we should become better than we are now.

Speaking about the threats to our steadfast country because of its principled, constant stands, the president said: We refuse to go along with suspect designs. We also reject capitulation. This stand is not fabricated by us, but this is the fate of Syria. Syria has always been a torch of patriotism and the pride of all the Arabs. This is the way Syria was in the past. This is the way it is today and this is the way it is going to be in the future. We will never surrender. We will pay the price of our stands. In the future, we might have to pay a higher price. However, I do not believe that anyone of you would accept our taking a humiliating stand, relinquishing the rights of our people and those of our Arab nation. This is the wish of our people, of all our citizens and all their groups and sectors. As armed forces, we will be faithful to the mission and task.

Concluding his address to the commanders of the formation, the president said: I pin great hopes on you. The standard of awareness in our armed forces has always been high. Basing our conclusion on the experiences of the past few years, I am confident and sure that we will be up to the aspirations which our people have for us. We will not be defeated by other forces, and our determination will win victory.

At the end of the speech, the president, accompanied by General Talas and the commanders and officers, went to the frontline positions. There his excellency the president met with the officers, noncommissioned officers, and men of the unit. He made a speech to guide them, saying: I am happy to meet with you on this occasion--the occasion of the 'Id al-Fitr holiday--to congratulate you first on this holiday and to thank you all and, through you, everyone of our armed forces.

The president said: Brothers, much depends on your efforts in this historic phase. Much depends on you when it comes to preserving the dignity of our people and nation. You are the important officials in charge of protecting this dignity. In order for you to achieve this, there are two preconditions: First, deep faith in the great patriotic duty which you shoulder; and second, hard and continuous training. We do not doubt that you have a great and deep-rooted faith in your nation, in its dignity and in its pride.

The president added: We are facing difficulties and problems are being created for us in this or that place because we adopt a dignified stand expressing the will of our people and nation. The president emphasized that there is no power which can compell us to adopt stands contrary to our pan-Arab and patriotic convictions.

The president said: We will not be intimidated or terrorized by threats. We will continue to be proud, strong and dignified, strongly and resolutely defending all the great heritage cherished by our people and by us.

Speaking about Syria's honorable role in Lebanon, the president said: We will continue to act in Lebanon as an honest, impartial referee. We will not bargain over principles and we will not be courteous at the sacrifice of our principles. We will not bow down to any threats; neither will we be affected by temptation. We will continue to deal with people on an honest basis and will continue to act on the basis of our historic, pan-Arab stand and out of our great responsibilities toward our brothers and kinsmen in this fraternal country. As for those who are making threats, I tell them that we will not budge from carrying out our responsibilities. We will do our duty in every place and under all circumstances. We will not find in our ranks anyone below this level of responsibility. This is Syria, the people of this country, the army of this country.

Concluding his address to the fighters at the frontlines, the president said: I want you to continue training. The soldier believing in his homeland and his cause and determined to defend his homeland and cause--the qualified and competent soldier as a result of continuous training--can surely achieve victory. I congratulate you on this 'Id al-Fitr and blessed are all your efforts.

The president's speech was interrupted with cheers several times. The soldiers hailed the leader of the march, the maker of the October War, and the hero of steadfastness. The president then extended congratulations to the fighters, shook hands with them at their positions, learned about conditions and gave them his instructions. The fighters pledged the president to continue under his wise leadership until victory and liberation. At the end of the visit, the president had lunch with the brother fighters and left the unit amid a great sendoff.

5 September Speech

JN052050Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 5 Sep 78 JN

[Text] For the second consecutive day, His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad continued his visits to the brother fighters in their positions, accompanied by Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the army and armed forces and defense minister.

This morning His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad visited another . our combat formations. Upon arrival at the headquarters of the formation, his excellency was received by the brigadier general commander of the formation and senior officers. The Syrian national anthem was played and a guard of honor saluted his excellency, who shook hands with well-wishers. After a short rest, he met with the commander and senior officers of the formation.

His excellency the president and his entourage then proceeded to the unknown soldier's monument where he placed a wreath, after reading prayers for mercy on the martyrs' souls as the band played martyrs' music.

His excellency the president then met with the brother fighters in their positions and delivered a patriotic speech which was repeatedly interrupted with loud applause hailing the leader president and his wise and courageous stands.

His excellency the president began his speech by expressing his happiness and pride at every meeting with our armed forces in any of their positions. He said: At these meetings I am engulfed with feelings of self-confidence and of the soundness of our course, as well as of our clear vision, which we will continue to enjoy as in the past. Guiding us in this are your sentiments, aspirations and interests which are the objectives of our people and our Arab nation. As long as we have such clear and brilliant guidance there is no fear or apprehension because we all have the same cause, suffer the same things, proceed from a single concept and understanding of the enemy, and have the same concept of the pride and dignity of our nation.

His excellency the president said: Whenever I face difficulties and whenever our course is beset with problems, which are created for us every now and then in one place or another, I consider you, as representing a large part of our people, before taking any decision. I consider your wishes and aspirations, and try to feel all this as if I were among you, and in light of that I make my decision. The decision is often right.

His excellency the president added: You are now witnessing how they are trying to put pressure on us to force us to bow down and kneel and in order to steer us on the path of indignity and humiliation. We will not march on this path. Not one of you or of the Syrian people accepts our being forced to march on the path of humiliation, the path of stabbing our people and our Arab nation.

Not one of our people accepts paying a visit to the enemy in occupied Jerusalem, or praying in Al-Aqsa Mosque under the bayonets of the Israelis, or bowing to the Israelis, or placing wreaths on the graves of those who killed our sons and soldiers--our martyrs. They want us to go there and place wreaths to honor them and acquit them of all their guilt, as if the one whose land is occupied, whose sons were killed and whose people dispersed is the one who is responsible and the sinner.

This is what they want but we want something else. We want our rights, the liberation of our land and the return of our people to their land. We want our dignity to be realized and our freedom to be safeguarded and remain noble. We want a dignified path which will be solid ground for our future in order to continue our noble and dignified building in all fields of life. There is a great difference between what we want and what they want.

In all sincerity, we refused to take part in these processions, as I have just said. We felt that not one of you would ever accept such a stand. I do not think any of you can imagine me placing a wreath on the grave of an Israeli soldier. Being one of you, I absolutely cannot imagine myself in such a situation, no matter what the consequences.

We rejected this march out of a belief that what we were doing was the right thing and developments later showed that we were right and that our rejection of this march expressed the interests, aspirations and sentiments of our people in Syria and the entire Arab homeland. Time has shown that we are right and those who follow the path of humiliation will become lost.

The president then questioned what has been achieved by the visit to occupied Jerusalem. Before this visit Israel was besieged and isolated by the world, but when the visit to Jerusalem took place this siege was loosened to a certain extent, and many countries in Europe and Africa began to welcome Israeli officials. It is unreasonable to ask others to take a stand toward the enemy which we do not take, or to impose on them hostility toward aggressive Israel, while the president of the largest Arab state addresses Begin as "my dear friend." Nevertheless, there are many friendly states in Africa, Latin America and Europe which admit and realize that the one who went to Jerusalem does not represent the Arabs or Arab aspirations and ambitions. Therefore, those sincere people in the world are still standing by our side without faltering.

The president continued: Has Israel become flexible since the visit? What we see and what we feel and hear everyday is that a more intransigent and hostile spirit dominates Israel. Now they are going to a tripartite meeting. Before Begin went to this meeting, a journalist asked him how he was going to meet with As-Sadat after Egypt's newspapers had attacked him. He replied: I shall meet him and shake hands with him. I shall also remind him that he told me in Jerusalem and Ismailia that I am his friend and that there are to be no more wars. I shall also call on him to agree and prove this talk. This is what Begin will say to As-Sadat at the tripartite meeting. He will also ask him to make this a final agreement. They may have arrived at such an agreement--of ending war, even though it is unannounced.

We ask again what has he achieved by his visit to Jerusalem? He has loosened the siege on Israel to a certain extent, raised the spirits there, increased Israeli intransigence and taken sisterly Egypt out of the front of confrontation with the enemy. These are some results of the ill-ommened visit which has been referred to by some, as well as by its perpetrator, as one of the momentous events of this age.

The president said: As for us, our stand will remain firm. We shall face the world with an open mind and keep saying that we are for peace, but peace that is based on total Israeli withdrawal and the return of our displaced people to their homes. These are the foundations of the peace that we seek. The path leading to this peace should be one of dignity and pride and we shall not accept anything short of this.

The president added: At this stage we may not be able to impose the line we want, but we can sure enough foil the line we do not want. Today we may not be able to impose our opinion on others, but we can certainly reject anybody else imposing his opinion on us.

We shall continue building our homeland and shall continue the hard process of construction. We shall build our military forces and continue to develop them. We shall build our economy and continue to develop it. We shall build our educational institutions and continue to develop them. Moreover, we shall continue to develop our internal democratic body and will continue to use our national resources. We are all fully confident that we shall reach the point--with our efforts, sweat and blood--at which we will be able to regain all our rights.

We shall continue, as all our people want and as you want, to work for the supreme interests of the homeland and the nation and express honestly and sincerely the feelings and aspirations of our citizens. We shall also struggle relentlessly and unhesitatingly to defend the dignity of our homeland and nation, not reluctant to make any sacrifice called for by duty. In order for our course to achieve these desired results, I urge you--as I said yesterday to your colleagues in another unit--to continue to train. We must raise our efficiency to the maximum, and the more we train the more efficient we become. The better we train, the better we are able to carry out our duty and responsibility and fulfill the trust put in us, being faithful to it. We shall also be more capable of defeating the enemy and achieving victory.

The president said: We believe in our cause and homeland to the farthest limits of faith and are determined to protect this homeland and preserve its dignity and pride. Therefore we must qualify ourselves and prepare ourselves to achieve all this. The soldier who believes in the cause of his homeland, who is well trained and determined to achieve victory, is capable of victory.

The president congratulated the unit's officers and soldiers on the blessed 'Id al-Fitr and praised their efforts. The brother fighters pledged to remain faithful to his directives, always vigilant and alert to wage the battle of liberation and victory. The president had lunch with the unit officers and then returned to Damascus, hailed by the fighters who wished him long life.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES MAURITANIAN ENVOY, SALECK LETTER

JN0121197 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 1 Sep 78 JN

[Text] At 1415 today President Hafiz al-Asad received Lt Col Ahmed Ould Abdallah, member of the Military Committee for National Recovery in Mauritania, who delivered a letter from Col Moustapha Ould Saleck, chairman of the Military Committee.

The meeting was attended by Adib Milhim, minister for presidential affairs; Baba Ould Mohamed Abdallah, political adviser in the Mauritanian president's office; and At-Talmidhi Ould Mohamed 'Amir, acting charge d'affaires in the Mauritanian Embassy in Damascus.

Lt Col Abdallah explained to the president the recent developments in Mauritania.

LIBYA

AIR TRANSPORT AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CUBA

LD020522Y Tripoli JANA in English 1513 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, September 1st, JANA--An agreement was signed in Tripoli yesterday concerning the setting up of regular flights between Cuba and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The signatories were Eng Nuri al-Fayturi, transport [as received] secretary, and the Cuban minister of transport.

The agreement stipulates an exchange of transport rights and the organisation of regular flights by the two countries' airline companies as well as exempting them from fees and customs duties on fuel and aircraft equipment.

MAURITANIA

FOREIGN MINISTER REMARKS ON WESTERN SAHARA SOLUTION

PA022217Y Paris AFP in French 1142 GMT 2 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Nouakchott, 2 Sep (AFP)--Mauritanian Foreign Minister Cheikh Ould Mohamed Laghdaf declared on Friday that peace in Western Sahara "cannot be definitive and durable unless it is satisfactory to all parties concerned."

During an interview with the Spanish press at the end of a 2-day visit to Madrid, published today in the Mauritanian daily CHAAB, Laghdaf also commended himself for establishing in the region "an atmosphere favorable to profound and realistic thinking, which in the long run will lead to a peaceful settlement."

"Mauritania," he recalled, "so far has not publicized a proposal for a settlement, nor has it passed judgment on either party's attitude toward peace." "In fact," Laghdaf went on, "Mauritania considers that in the interest of peace it should avoid proposals or hasty judgments which could be interpreted erroneously or tendentiously, with the risk of vitiating the climate of detente that has been established in the region since 18 July 1978," the date of President Moktar Ould Daddah's overthrow.

Rabat Report

LD012053Y Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] Mauritanian Foreign Minister Mohamed Lagdhaf left Madrid today for Nouakchott. In a special statement to a MAP correspondent in Madrid, he said that the chairman of the Military Committee for National Recovery, Col Moustapha Ould Mohamed Saleck, will visit Morocco after Ramadan.

The Mauritanian minister expressed his belief that the latest Algerian aggression in Tata Province is not likely to make things easier or to bring peace closer. He stressed that there could be no solution to the Sahara question without Morocco's agreement.

Asked about the results of his visit to Spain, which had both political and economic aspects, he replied by saying that the results were very encouraging and that he conferred with the Spanish prime minister on political and economic questions and also on bilateral agreements, especially regarding fishing.

As for the aid to be given to Mauritania by Spain, Laghdaf explained that Spain will soon send experts and technicians to Mauritania.

Asked whether he could confirm the report by the Spanish news agency that Mauritania had asked Spain to use its good offices with Morocco to accept unconditional peace, Laghdaf replied that the report was completely untrue and that Mautitania had never asked Spain to mediate on anything or with anyone.

SAUDI ARABIA REPORTEDLY GRANTS $100 MILLION LOAN

PA041259Y Paris AFP in English 1223 GMT 4 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Nouakchott, Sept. 4 (AFP)--Saudi Arabia has just made a 100-million-dollar loan to Mauritania, informed sources said here today. The purpose of the loan was to give the country's lagging economy a new spurt and repayment terms were particularly favourable, the sources added.

Saudi Arabian aid to Mauritania, always generous in the past, had eased off in recent months because of alleged Saudi irritation with the alleged corruption of former President Moktar Ould Daddah's government. President Daddah was overthrown last July.

The Saudi Government loaned 110 million dollars to Mauritania last year. Fifty million were to help the country's economy and the remaining 60 million helped finance the war against the POLISARIO movement, sources said.

Other recent loans include 10 million dollars from Libya and 15 million dollars from Morocco. Other expected loans: five million dollars from the United Arab Emirates and an undisclosed amount from France.

MOROCCO

PRESS ACCUSES ALGERIANS OF DECEIT REGARDING AGGRESSION

LD022046Y Rabat MAP in French 1530 GMT 2 Sep 78 LD

[Text] MAP, Rabat--The situation in the Maghreb remains the main topic on the front pages of this Saturday's Moroccan newspapers.

The forthcoming visit to Morocco by the president of Mauritania and the Mauritanian's foreign minister's visit to Madrid are given the main headlines, but the Algerian aggression in Tata Province is still the background to all today's news.

Going back to that serious incident, the daily AL-MAGHREB, mouthpiece of the independents, says in its editorial entitled "The Regime of Provocation":

"Caught in its own trap and in flagrante delicto, Boumediene's regime is once again trying to mislead international opinion. It is using all its wide resources of deceit to distract the attention of the public from the crimes it committed in the Moroccan province of Tata last Sunday. All one need do is pick out the contradictions in the various versions, made up of guilty silence and untruthful communiques, to realize how hard the Algiers leadership is trying, in vain, to camouflage its aggression and make people forget about it.

"...Coming 7 days after the Moroccan announcement that it rejected any compromise aimed at establishing and legalizing the final process of destabilization of the region," AL-MAGHREB stresses, "the 27 August attack is a bloody reply to the peoples of the Maghreb, the Arabs, the Africans and their friends who believed that Boumediene's regime wants genuine peace.

"Fleeing from domestic difficulties...and the unavoidable consequences of the international movement for the release of President Ben Bella, Boumediene's regime resorts to diversionary moves. What makes this regime need still more to aggravate the situation is that the news it gets on what it calls 'the Sahara affair' is not reassuring...

"After having Saharans massacred both in the concentration camps in Tindouf and in the dangerous, suicidal operations against Nouakchott, Zouirat and elsewhere," the daily recalls, "Colonel Boumediene can no longer continue his aggressions except by taking them on himself. Any other policy is forbidden to him, especially since Mauritania, true to itself, cannot accept his diktat. What is there left for him to do? Confront the international community (the UN), which will be in session in New York from 16 September, with the sound of boots as his only argument?"

BOUCETTA CABLES GROMYKO ON ANNIVERSARY OF RELATIONS

LD010326Y Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation, has sent a cable to his Soviet counterpart, Andrey Gromyko, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Morocco and the USSR. Here is the text of the cable:

It gives me great pleasure on the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Kingdom of Morocco and the USSR to send you my sincere wishes for the advancement and consolidation of the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries. The last 20 years have witnessed a steady strengthening of relations between the two countries on the basis of mutual respect, sovereignty, the integrity of our two countries, noninterference in the internal affairs of any country and peaceful coexistence. What is more, the signing of the important agreements on phosphate, fishing and the substantial growth of our trade and cultural exchanges, as well as the varied facets of Soviet-Moroccan cooperation, have enabled the way to be opened for future strong relations between our countries.

I express the hope that this ever-present readiness to cooperate and the suitable conditions which are based on mutual trust and respect between our two countries will contribute to the widening of economic ties and to the continued development of the relations of friendship and understanding in the interest of our peoples and for the achievement of peace and well-being in the world.

Gromyko Cable

LD022220Y Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 2 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation M'hamed Boucetta has received a cable from his Soviet counterpart, Andrey Gromyko. The cable reads: On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the Moroccan Kingdom, I extend to you warmest congratulations and best wishes. I wish to express my confidence that friendly relations between the USSR and Morocco will develop steadily for the good of our peoples and world peace.

SUDAN

MOROCCAN MINISTER BOUCETTA ARRIVES IN KHARTOUM

JN032010Y Khartoum SUNA in English 1935 GMT 3 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 3 September--M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation, said it is difficult to forecast the outcome of the Camp David summit since Israel is insisting on its intransigent attitude.

Speaking to SUNA on arrival from Cairo today, Boucetta said Morocco is watching with due concern the developments in the situation. The Moroccan minister expressed hope that President Numayri's efforts to heal Arab wounds would be crowned with success.

Boucetta did not fail to express his country's optimism over Sudan's efforts to iron out Arab and African disputes. "With his leadership capabilities, he successfully guided the 15th African summit to an outstanding success," he said.

With regard to national unity efforts in Chad, Boucetta said the positive outcome of their efforts is a good reason for being confident that Africa is steadily progressing toward the path of unity and prosperity.

The Moroccan minister of state further expressed hope that President Numayri would succeed in settling the Western Sahara question in his capacity as chairman of the Arab Solidarity Committee.

He disclosed that his visit to Sudan comes within the continuous consultations between President Numayri and King Hassan II on the various Arab and African issues.

Delivers Message to Numayri

JN040939Y Khartoum SUNA in English 0855 GMT 4 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 4 September--President Numayri received yesterday night at the People's Palace M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan state minister for foreign affairs and cooperation, who delivered to the president a message from King Hassan.

As the actual president in exercise of the Organisation of African Unity, Numayri was informed about incidents which occured recently at the Western Sahara. The president showed concern on the situation, reaffirming his determination to restore peace and stability in the region. The meeting also reviewed means to consolidate bilateral relations and cooperation.

Present at the meeting were Vice-President and Foreign Minister ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr and their excellencies the Moroccan ambassadors to Khartoum and Pakistan.

Leaves for Saudi Arabia

JN041955Y Khartoum SUNA in English 1910 GMT 4 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Khartoum, September 4--Moroccan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation M'hamed Boucetta left here today for Saudi Arabia after a 1-day visit to Sudan during which he handed over a message from King Hassan II to President Numayri. Mr Boucetta last night briefed President Numayri on the latest developments in the Sahara.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BONN PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

JN041957Y Khartoum SUNA in English 1915 GMT 4 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Khartoum, September 4--A Sudanese People's Assembly (parliament) delegation headed by Abu al-Qasim Hashim, the assembly's speaker, left here early today for Bonn to participate in the 65th session of the international parliamentary conference. Hashim said in a statement to SUNA that the conference would discuss political, economic and social issues of great importance to both Arab and African areas. "Sudan as chairman of both the African Unity Organisation and Arab League actual sessions should participate effectively at the conference," he added.

The Middle East conflict, North-South dialogue, and illiteracy are the hot issues of the conference.

The Sudanese delegation comprises 'Izz ad-Din Sayid, People's Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee chairman; and Husayn M. Alamin, secretary general of the assembly. The 65th session of the international parliamentary conference was due to convene at Bonn yesterday and would continue up to September 13.

SSU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM VISIT TO LIBYA

JN040941Y Khartoum SUNA in English 0850 GMT 4 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 4 September--The Sudanese Socialist Union (SSU) delegation was back home yesterday night from the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The delegation, headed by Health Minister Khalid Hasan 'Abbas, has participated in the 9th anniversary of September the first Libyan revolution.

'Abbas said the delegation conveyed President Numayri's congratulations to the brothers in the Jamahiriyah on the occasion of their revolution celebrations. "The Libyan leaders had confirmed that the fraternal relations between the two countries would grow stronger," he concluded.

SUNA SIGNS COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH TASS

JN021135Y Khartoum SUNA in English 1000 GMT 2 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Moscow, 2 September (SUNA)--Starting from January 1, 1979 the SUDAN NEWS AGENCY has the exclusive right to receive and distribute in the Sudan the news transmitted through teleprinters by TASS of the Soviet Union, according to an agreement signed here yesterday. This exclusive right does not affect the right of the Soviet press agency (NOVOSTI) to use TASS information in its bulletins distributed in the Sudan. In its turn, TASS shall have the same right with SUNA's news transmitted by radio teleprinters.

The Soviet news agency shall make available two sets of radio-receiving equipment for SUNA to receive its news service. Teleprinters will be delivered in the first half of 1979 subject to acceptance by the manufacturing firms at the delivery time. An engineer from TASS will be sent to Khartoum to install the equipment and to train SUNA's staff in using them. TASS shall also bear regular maintenance and provide spare-parts for the equipment.

SUNA shall provide the Sudanese radio of Omdurman with the full TASS news, and AT-000 teleprinter with Arabic character and other equipment will be provided by TASS for the purpose.

The declaration of the agreement expressed the two agencies' keenness on further professional cooperation. In this connection the two parties agreed to negotiate the possibility of transmitting their full news service to other subscribers in their respective countries. Future negotiations will also cover a proposed agreement on the exchange of photos. Direct contacts will later be made for promoting the existing cooperation. The parties agreed to give preference to each other's reports when covering events occuring correspondingly in their respective countries over the information of other agencies.

The present agreement shall remain operative till December 31, 1981 and be renewed automatically for 12 months and could be subject for revision or termination in six months' notice.

Radio-receiving equipment will be delivered by TASS to SUNA under the protocol of September 2, 1974.

Signing for SUNA and TASS were their director generals, Mustafa Amin and Vladimir Khatuntsev, respectively.

WESTERN SAHARA

POLISARIO SPOKESMAN EXPECTS MAURITANIAN RECIPROCITY

PA020440Y Paris AFP in English 0429 GMT 2 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Niamey, Niger, Sept 2 (AFP)--The POLISARIO guerrilla cease-fire has given Mauritania "an historic occasion" to realize both "the legitimate rights of the Saharan people and the aspirations of the Mauritanian people themselves," leading POLISARIO spokesman Mahmud Laroussi said here yesterday. Mr Laroussi, who is interior minister in the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic that claims to represent the Western Sahara territory which Spain turned over to Morocco and Mauritania, said that "fighting will resume if the Mauritanians do not respond to our goodwill gesture" in unilaterally calling a cease-fire after the recent coup d'etat in Mauritania. But he gave no deadline, remarking that "time is not the primary factor."

Mr. Laroussi, who arrived here on Thursday at the head of a four-member delegation to exchange information with Niger officials, was received yesterday by President Seyni Kountche. Mr. Laroussi said he was very satisfied with the understanding shown by Niger's head of state. Niger supports the Saharan people's right to self-determination so far as its limited possibilities allow, he said.

POLISARIO TO DISPLAY CAPTURED MOROCCANS

PA030115Y Paris AFP in English 0040 GMT 3 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Algiers, Sept. 3 (AFP)--The POLISARIO Front announced here last night that it would shortly present to the world press four Moroccan prisoners it captured in a raid on Tizgui Remz in southern Morocco last Sunday. POLISARIO spokesman Omar Hadrani said the four Moroccan prisoners would be able to bear witness that the Tizgui Remz operation was indeed carried out by Saharan fighters and not regular Algerian Army forces, as alleged by the Moroccan Government. The spokesman told a press conference that POLISARIO guerrillas would continue to raid southern Morocco to make ourselves known to the (?people who) are more and more opposed to the war.

According to a communique issued at the press conference, POLISARIO forces killed more than 350 Moroccan soldiers and captured a total of 38 during the month of August. The (?biggest) toll was taken in an Aug. 21 raid on Jheifa, some 15 kilometers (9 miles) from El Aaiun, in which 65 Moroccan troops were killed and 340 taken prisoner, POLISARIO claims.

TWO INJURED IN BOMB BLASTS IN JERUSALEM 5 SEP

TA050913Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 5 Sep 78 TA

[Text] Two hours ago an explosive charge went off at the Amisragas Company's gas terminal in the Baq'a quarter of Jerusalem and two people were injured--a member of a police bomb disposal squad and one of the company's employees. It has been reported from the Sha'are Zedeq hospital that both of them are now undergoing surgery. The condition of the member of the police bomb disposal squad is described as grave and that of the second injured as serious.

Correspondent Shemu'el Tal reports that the police bomb disposal squad member was approaching a suspicious object as the chrage went off. It had been placed near a truck loaded with gas bottles and it is a miracle that the bottles did not explode.

2d Bomb Explodes

TA051225Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 5 Sep 78 TA

[Excerpt] While the police were still occupied in investigating the explosion at the Amisragas station another explosion occurred at 1237 in an empty United Tours company bus, parked in the parking lot at the Jaffa Gate. The explosion occurred in the rear of the bus.

As stated, there were no people in the bus and there were no casualties. The bus was damaged. The police have closed off the area and are searching around the Jaffa Gate.

U.S. OFFICIAL AIRS VIEWS ON CAMP DAVID 'FAILURE'

TA051105Y Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 5 Sep 78 pp 1, 8 TA

[By Ron Ben-Yishay, in Washington]

[Text] A senior administration official believes that failure of the president's efforts at Camp David owing to Israeli intransigence will in the long run harm relations between the United States and Israel.

The official told Ben-Yishay that if Camp David fails, the United States would "reappraise" relations with Israel and Egypt.

From Israel's viewpoint, the "reappraisal" would manifest itself in a domestic U.S. debate liable to decrease the extent of the backing which Israel enjoys among U.S. public opinion and the administration in Washington.

"I need hardly tell you how important that backing is for Israel," the man emphasized.

He emphasized that the United States has no intention of discontinuing the military or economic aid to Israel under the said "reappraisal."

Another outcome of a failed summit may, according to the official, be "a return of Egypt into the arms of the Arab world." He believes that As-Sadat would, in the event of a summit failure, agree to take part in an Arab summit conference, together with the leaders of the rejection front. If that should happen, As-Sadat may publicly admit the failure of his peace initiative.

The inevitable outcome will be "a turn to other alternatives...."

The official agreed with the formula that the Camp David summit would be regarded as having failed if it ends without a decision to continue the negotiations.

He does not believe that the Middle East is in danger of immediate war if the talks collapse. He believes that after a short stalemate the parties may again turn to the United States and ask it to revive the tripartite contacts, because they will regard the alternative as much more dangerous.

HERUT LOYALISTS DEMAND NO PEACE PLAN AT CAMP DAVID

TA051929Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 5 Sep 78 TA

[Text] The circle of the Herut Movement loyalists today sent a cable to Prime Minister Menahem Begin, demanding that he not present the peace plan at the Camp David summit. The Herut loyalist circle says in its cable that the prime minister did not receive a mandate from the voters in Israel to express concern for the prestige of President Carter, but to show concern for Israel's sovereignty in Judaea and Samaria and for the interests of Israel [words indistinct] is liable to cost us a high price, says the circle of Herut loyalists, which is headed by Knesset Member Ge'ula Kohen.

WEIZMAN TO ASK FOR INCREASE IN MILITARY AID

TA051021Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 5 Sep 78 p 1 TA

[Text] Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman, in his talks with U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, will ask for an increase of $500 million in U.S. military aid to Israel.

As is well known, the U.S. secretary of defense invited 'Ezer Weizman to remain in Washington for talks with him after the Camp David summit ends. About 6 months ago, during Weizman's visit in the United States, there were two meetings between Weizman and the U.S. secretary of defense but the meetings were inconclusive because Weizman had to return to Israel because of the terrorist attack on the bus along the coastal road near Tel Aviv and the Litani operation in Lebanon. It seems that the Americans intend to conclude the procurement talks begun with Weizman in March during his present visit.

In the March talks Weizman had already said that Israel will not be able to follow up on the permits issued by Washington for procurement in the United States. He now intends to ask that the military aid, which now amounts to $1 billion, be raised by $500 million. From talks with the Americans it appears that the chances for this are not good. If the Camp David summit does not succeed, there surely is no chance that military aid to Israel will be increased.

PROTESTORS BREAK INTO AUSTRIAN AIRLINES OFFICE

TA051654Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 5 Sep 78 TA

[Text] The offices of Austrian Airlines in Tel Aviv were broken into at noon. Slogans denouncing Chancellor Kreisky have been smeared on the walls and the office has been damaged.

Our correspondent reports that the perpetrators are four youths, including one girl. The director of the firm caught the girl and delivered her to the police.

BEIRUT REPORTEDLY FIRES HADDAD, SHIDYAQ

TA060604Y Jerusalem POST in English 6 Sep 78 p 2 TA

[Text] The Beirut government last night stripped south Lebanese Christian militia leaders Majors Sa'd Haddad and Sami Shidyaq of their military responsibilities, for failing to report to army headquarters in the Lebanese capital.

The Lebanese Government notified UN peace-keeping forces in the south that Haddad and Shidyaq no longer "have authority to act on behalf of the Lebanese Army or negotiate" with the UN troops being deployed along the border zone.

At one point in the government communique, Haddad and Shidyaq are referred to as rebels.

Haddad and Shidyaq took command of border Christian enclaves at the height of the 1975-76 Lebanese civil war. They tightened their control on the border region following Syria's intervention in the fighting.

Haddad and Shidyaq were architects of the "good fence" policy which led to direct contact between south Lebanon and Israel.

The Lebanese Government charged Haddad and Shidyaq with collaborating with Israel in obstructing the advance into southern Lebanon of a 700-man Lebanese Army detachment which has been stranded north of the Litani River for the past five weeks.

The government went on to lash out at the UN peace-keeping troops for failing to carry out their mission of establishing Beirut's authority over the border region.

The government statement singled out a recent agreement between the UN forces and Israel, whereby Israel allegedly established liaison offices in two southern Lebanese towns controlled by Haddad and Shidyaq in return for allowing UN outposts there and in neighbouring border areas.

SHINUI, 'AMIT GROUP AGREE IN PRINCIPLE ON NEW PARTY

TA011745Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 1 Sep 78 TA

[Text] An agreement in principle was reached today in Tel Aviv on the establishment of a new party made up of the Shinui group and the 'Amit group. Our correspondent on party affairs, Sara Frankel, reports that the final agreement will be signed in 4 days, after each group approves it. Issues of principle and organizational matters were concluded today.

The basic points are based on the platform of the DMC and on the emphasis that security considerations should guide the cabinet. Mention is also made of initiatives and the willingness to demonstrate the flexibility on all the issues except for matters pertaining to Israel's existence.

The new party's council will convene in 2 weeks, when the agreement on the dissolution of the DMC becomes effective. The name of the new party will be determined at a later date.

DROBLES PLANS MORE SETTLEMENT IN JUDAEA, SAMARIA

TA042018Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 4 Sep 78 TA

[Text] The head of the Settlement Section in the Zionist Federation, Mattityahu Drobles, wants subsistence budgets to be allocated to the settlers in Shilo.

Correspondent Yig'al Goren learned that during a recent tour of Shilo Mr Drobles was unfavorably impressed by the conditions of the settlers and he has decided that they should be given assistance. The head of the Settlement Section of the Jewish Agency, Prof Ra'anan Weitz, is opposed to extending aid to the Shilo settlers since the Shilo camp has not been recognized as a settlement.

Our correspondent also learned that Mr Drobles is preparing a plan for stepping up settlement in Judaea and Samaria. For this reason he is now preparing a comprehensive survey of the land in Judaea and Samaria to make possible the use of s[illegible]e-owned lands for the purpose of fleshing out the settlements. He has also instructed the director of the Department for Comprehensive Planning in his section to promote the permanent planning and the site plans of all the settlements currently located in temporary sites.

FATAH TERRORIST SQUAD SEIZED BY SECURITY FORCES

TA011917Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 1 Sep 78 TA

[Text] Security forces have uncovered and detained a terrorist squad of the Fatah organization which includes six men and one woman. This squad is charged with planting the explosives at the Jaffa Gate in Jerusalem last December and on the No 25 bus about 2 months ago. They are also suspected of having planted two charges in Ramallah.

The IDF spokesman reported that the investigation revealed that this squad intended to place charges in Jerusalem last Saturday but was caught before it could.

The terrorists handed over to the security forces a large quantity of explosives, including two charges that were fused. The investigation is still underway.

NEW ARTILLERY COMPUTER TO BE SHOWN INTERNATIONALLY

TA050735Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 5 Sep 78 TA

[Text] Israel is suggesting that foreign armies buy the 'David' firing computer for artillery, made by Refa'el [Armament Development Authority]. The IDF Artillery Corps has already been equipped with this computer. The computer can handle six guns simultaneously and supply firing data as well as data on the number of rounds fired and on how many remain. The David computer is also equipped with a unit supplying data on weather conditions. The modern computer will be shown this year at the international electronics fair in Wiesbaden, West Germany.

SOVIET KNOW-HOW, EQUIPMENT USED IN TEXTILE PLANT

TA041032Y Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 4 Sep 78 p 7 TA

[Excerpt] Kibbutz Hahoterim on the Carmel coast has recently established a textile plant, the first of its kind in Israel, which uses know-how and equipment from the Soviet Union. The plant, which will be dedicated next week, produces various textile fabrics from cotton waste and other synthetic fiber waste and is the first plant of its kind in Israel and one of the few such plants in the West. The establishment of the plant was done very quickly and with the utmost secrecy because the technology used is not known in Israel and is hardly known in the entire West and there was fear of industrial imitations.

JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD051756Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 5 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] Mr Takeo Fukuda, the prime minister of Japan, arrived in Tehran this afternoon and was welcomed by Prime Minister Ja'far Sharif-Emami. Following the introductory ceremony, the Japanese prime minister and delegation were afforded an official welcoming. The following were present: the minister of foreign affairs, the mayor of Tehran and a group of high-ranking officials from our country.

During his 4-day stay in Tehran, the Japanese prime minister will meet and have talks with officials from the National Iranian Oil Company [NIOC] pertaining to the direct purchase of oil from Iran. At present, some 20 percent of Japan's oil requirements are being met by Iran through purchases from the companies that are members of the international oil consortium.

Another issue which will be studied by NIOC officials and the Japanese prime minister is setting up an export refinery for Iran's oil. Over the past 5 years, a series of talks have taken place between Iran and Japan for the setting up of an export refinery. The manufactured products from this refinery would meet Japan's market requirements--and toward this end the two countries' experts are engaged in carrying out economic research.

GOVERNMENT FAVORS ARBITRATION WITH RELIGIOUS LEADERS

LD051352Y Tehran PARS in English 0725 GMT 5 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tehran, 4 September, PANA (PARS News Agency)--The cabinet of Prime Minister Ja'far Sharif-Emami held a meeting yesterday afternoon. After the 5-hour long meeting, the minister of state in charge of executive affairs, Manuchehr Azmun told reporters that the cabinet was ready to present its programme to the Majlis next Thursday. He said the highlights of the programme would be agriculture, freedom of the (?press) and establishing of healthy relations within society in order to expand cooperation in all fields.

Azmun then commented on the contacts between the government and religious leaders and said: "There are no insoluble problems as far as the present government is concerned. The present government is strongly in favour of arbitration. We are in constant contact with religious leaders, since we cannot stay separated and isolated from them. We believe that religious leaders have always been guarding independence and territorial intergrity of our country and we expect them to extend their support to the government." Azmun added that a special bureau in the prime ministry had already been appointed to follow up the complaints of people. He said discrepancies in our society were the direct result of not having the direct and healthy communications with the people which the government was now trying to establish.

TEHRAN REPORTS DETAILS OF 'ID AL-FITR DEMONSTRATIONS

LD051542Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 5 Sep 78 LD

[Summary] The 'Id al-Fitr prayer ceremonies took place throughout the country yesterday. A traditional salam ceremony was also held in the presence of the shah. Rallies and political demonstrations took place in many cities. These were by and large peaceful.

"Today's morning newspapers have welcomed this and pointed out that this is indicative of the fact that political demonstrations can take place in our country without leading to a tragedy provided that the law is observed, and that provocation and revolt, which have no other result than an intensification of misunderstanding, are precluded."

According to our correspondents' reports, peaceful demonstrations took place in many cities." Notwithstanding the peaceful character of demonstrations in Khorramabad, however, some demonstrators smashed the windows of several banks and government offices."

The prayer ceremony in the holy city of Qom was held peacefully. Afterward the crowd marched toward the city center carrying placards. "According to reports received, in yesterday's demonstrations in the city of Qom a police minibus was set on fire and one person was killed by a hand grenade. The number of people who took part in these violent demonstrations was not large.

"The political and religious demonstrations in Fasa took on a violent tone and according to our correspondent's report, one person was killed and eight injured. The 'Id al-Fitr prayer ceremony and march in Karaj took place peacefully in the morning. Yesterday afternoon, a group of youths and juveniles started shouting slogans and smashing bank windows. This led to a clash with the police. According to reports, a group of about 500 people embarked on a path of destruction at banks and shops in Karaj and violent demonstrations continued until 0100. Police and security forces in Karaj fired shots in the air in order to disperse the crowd. According to unconfirmed reports, one person was killed during the violent demonstrations in Karaj."

"According to a PARS News Agency report, a group of people in Yazd set fire to the branch of a bank. Damage was also caused in Bushehr as a result of several shops being set on fire. Similarly in Ilam, a group smashed windows of a bank, those of the irrigation organization building, and those of the teachers association premises. Similar incidents took place in Khorramabad and Lahijan."

AFGHANISTAN

PRESIDENT TARAKI ADDRESSES NATION ON 'ID AL-FITR

LD042150Y Kabul in Pushtu to Europe 1730 GMT 4 Sep 78 LD

[Address to the nation by Nur Mohammad Taraki, president of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on the occasion of the 'Id al-Fitr religious holiday--recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate, dear compatriots and Pushtun and Baluchi brothers: I congratulate you from the bottom of my heart on your observance of the duty of fasting during Ramadan and on the occasion of 'Id al-Fitr.

I am happy to see that our toiling people once again have the opportunity to prepare themselves for the construction of their homeland with great strength and [word indistinct] and resume their work and business with a new determination and high spirit.

Prior to the revolution, whatever material commodities and moral assets were produced by the hard work of our toilers fell into the pockets of the oppressors, who did no work themselves and yet enjoyed all kinds of luxuries. The toilers' own share in these assets was a very poor one. Previous governments were all run by such oppressors and exploiting classes. Whenever the toilers raised the slightest complaint about their hard life, they used to be beaten and thrown in prison.

I must say that reactionary and exploiting forces on the internal and international levels are unhappy to see the strength and consolidation of a government of toilers. They desire the destruction of the political and economic power of the workers, farmers and toilers, and they struggle in various ways to achieve this ominous end. They embark on armed plots; they accuse us with their lies and slanderous assertions, and they spread all sorts of propaganda against our people's government. The exploiting classes and their reactionary and imperialist supporters in Afghanistan have become used to sucking the blood of the Afghan people. They still have that taste in their mouths, and they would like to remove the conditions that have prevented them from sucking the people's blood. However, as an independent and nonalined country Afghanistan will take major and desirable steps side by side with the workers and toilers states of the world in order to remove all forms of class and individual oppression and exploitation and to preserve world peace. It will thus execute its duties to toiling humanity.

You are aware that the people's government, thanks to the help of the people, unearthed a major treacherous conspiracy hatched by several traitors who wished to reverse the wheel of history. Foreigners had a hand in this conspiracy, and a number of traitors who called themselves progressive also took part. They and their foreign supporters intended to alter the independent internal and foreign policy of the people's state and to replace it with the power of the oppressing and exploiting classes. All their plans were frustrated and all the conspirators were disgraced before the noble people of Afghanistan. I assure all compatriots that complete security prevails throughout the country and favorable grounds exist for natural and constructive activity by everyone.

The people's party and its popular government will conduct an all-round struggle to preserve peace and security in this region and the world. We will continue the nonalined policy of our beloved homeland and will always preserve our positive and independent judgment in international affairs. We will call right "right" and wrong "wrong" anytime and anywhere.

We say once again that we desire friendship with all countries of the world. But those countries that wish to (?support) reaction will be regarded as the true friends of reaction; they act against us and ought to know that by doing so they are destroying their friendship with us. If necessary we will introduce the real motivators of such conspiracies to all the people of the world at the appropriate time.

We are moving toward a genuinely democratic life in Afghanistan. We recognize everyone's right to organize in syndicates and popular organizations and to struggle for his class and individual interests. For example, unions of workers, farmers and other strata have been formed and are increasing. They have opened their own cooperative funds and are advancing in this way. Youth and women's organizations have been established and are proudly engaged in service to their people. All the landless farmers have been relieved of their mortgage debts and interests on loans. They ought to organize within the framework of cooperatives and participate in aid funds for their own benefit.

As pointed out in the basic policy program of the government, everyone's private and legal property is inviolable under the law. No one can legally invade the property of others. We protect our (?national) capital owners and their capital, and we guide them to contemplate the interest of the people in their activities. Similarly, practical steps have been taken in accordance with the government's basic policy program to protect the language, culture and other social and economic interests of all the fraternal nationalities, and desirable works are on the way and will be carried out shortly.

In order to build a society of this kind, all-round basic economic, social and political measures will have to be taken. In this connection the young generation ought to be trained in a new fashion with a view to the brilliant ideology of the working class. Our dear farmers who own little or no land are anxious to see the immediate beginning of land reform. I ought to say that this task requires necessary preparation; a number of farmers may perhaps obtain land for cultivation in the autumn of next year.

nce again that we have respected and will respect the UN Charter. We desire complete the region in Asia and throughout the world, and we support the spread of detente ntinents of the world. We respect the independence and territorial integrity untries. No one is entitled to interfere in our internal affairs overtly or We have honored human rights and will continue to do so. We have preserved our ip with all countries and have asked for cooperation with everyone in all walks of and we will continue to do so. We have exemplary friendship and fraternity with the USSR, and we wish to maintain similar friendship with other neighboring countries. We wish to solve the issue of the national aspirations of the Pushtun and Baluchi peoples through peaceful talks with Pakistan.

Long live the people of beloved Afghanistan and may they be progressive.

TARAKI CHAIRS PDP POLITICAL BUREAU SESSION

LD021938Y Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 2 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The Political Bureau of the People's Democratic Party [PDP] Central Committee held a meeting under the chairmanship of Comrade Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the PDP Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] from 1000 to 1200 at the people's house today.

At the outset, Comrade Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the PDP Central Committee, presented a report about the internal and international situation to the Political Bureau, which endorsed it. Similarly, Comrade Bareq Shafi'i, member of the Central Committee of the Political Bureau and minister of information and culture submitted a report to the Political Bureau on his recent visit to the Soviet Union. The Political Bureau discussed party and government issues, and passed a resolution on 9 September as it is the day when the pedagogue and servant of the old imperialism, Nader, assembled the (?chief) representatives of reaction and feudalism in order to crush the liberation and anticolonialist movement of the people of Afghanistan. The Pedagogue Nader (?declared) this assembly of the enemies of the people of Afghanistan as the National Consultative Assembly, and 9 September was later announced, by the successors of this oppressive family, as a public holiday and celebrated in the name of the founding day of the National Consultative Assembly.

The Political Bureau of the PDP Central Committee decided that from now on the public holiday (?in respect of) this day which is a political manifestation of Nader's conspiratorial deeds be abolished and that a proposal on this should be submitted to the DRA Revolutionary Council so that necessary legal proceedings can be adopted.

INTERIOR MINISTRY ORDERS RELEASE OF 640 PRISONERS

LD031812Y Kabul in Pushtu to Europe 1730 GMT 3 Sep 78 LD

[Text] In accordance with decree No. 111 issued by Comrade Nur Mohammad Taraki, president of the Revolutionary Council and premier, on 7 June on the occasion of the forthcoming 'Id al-Fitr festival, 640 men and women prisoners in the capital and provinces in the country have been released. An Interior Ministry source said that orders for the release of the men and women prisoners have been communicated to the relevant authorities by that ministry.

BANGLADESH

ZIAUL RAHMAN FORMS NEW POLITICAL PARTY

BK011823Y Dacca Bangladesh Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 1 Sep 78 BK

[Text] The formation of a new political party named Bangladesh Nationalist Party was announced in Dacca this evening. President Ziaul Rahman is the chairman of the National Convening Committee of this Party.

Announcing the launching of party, which has already been registered under the political parties regulation, President Zia said it will be a party of national unity and solidarity.

He said that under the party constitution, party councils and committees from the wards to national levels will be formed. It will also have a parliamentary board and a party eleectoral college. The new party will be a broad based one, having within its fold all the patriotic people of the country believing in Bangladesh nationalism and without any distinction of heart or creed.

He said the new party has been launched because of the historic compulsion of uniting the nation and inspiring it to carry forward the tasks of national reconstruction and economic salvation. He said: To safeguard the national independence and sovereignty of our dear motherland is an historic necessity and we have to guard its unity with united and concerted national efforts.

The manifesto of the party also has as its motto: production-oriented politics and the democracy of the people. It will strive for political stability, which is the primary demand of a people's democracy. It will also strive for removal of social injustice and inequality and insure speedy economic development of the country.

He said the party believes in the presidential system of government and a sovereign elected parliament. It also believes in the basic rights of the people, the independence of the judiciary and the rule of law.

It will work for the revival of the human values, decentralized political powers and established local self-government. It will insure the proper use of natural resources for country's overall development, and will have as its motto: the overall progress and dignity of our womenfolk. It will give due recognition to the freedom fighters, who are the vanguard of our national progress and prosperity.

The party will protect and promote the cause of religious education and the Bengali language and literature.

INDIA

DESAI, HAQ HOLD 'CORDIAL' MEETING IN NAIROBI

BK0114562 Delhi ISI in English 1446 GMT 1 Sep 78 BK

[Text] Prime Minister Morarji Desai and the chief marital law administrator of Pakistan, General Ziaul Haq, met in Nairobi on 31 August 1978 for about 45 minutes. By coincidence both leaders happened to be in Nairobi to attend the funeral of the late President Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya. After the funeral ceremony they drove together to the prime minister's suite at the Hilton Hotel, where the meeting took place without aides. This is the first time the two leaders had met.

The conversation took place in a warm and cordial atmosphere, signifying the considerable improvement that has taken place in the climate of relations between the two countries as well as their mutual desire for continued betterment of their relations.

The prime minister told the Pakistani leader that the government and people of India harboured only goodwill and good wishes for the progress and prosperity of Pakistan. There was not a single section of the population in India, the prime minister added, which had any animosity towards their neighbour Pakistan.

Questions of bilateral relations and cooperation were touched upon in general in discussions between the two leaders.

The prime minister called on President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and was with him for half an hour. They discussed the situation in southern Africa, particularly Zimbabwe and Namibia. It may be recalled that the prime minister and President Kaunda are in regular correspondence on the developing situation in southern Africa.

The prime minister called on the president of Kenya, H.E. Daniel Arap Moi. The prime minister paid handsome tribute to the late President Kenyatta and reiterated India's desire for further strengthening the ties of friendship and cooperation with Kenya. The two leaders touched upon bilateral relations, trade and noted with satisfaction that as developing nonaligned countries India and Kenya had cooperated closely in international forums, including the United Nations Security Council.

The prime minister stressed the role of the Organisation of African Unity in resolving intra-African disputes and promoting cooperation and understanding among African states.

VAJPAYEE DISCHARGED FROM HOSPITAL 2 SEPTEMBER

BK020850Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 2 Sep 78 BK

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee, was today discharged from the Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital in Delhi. He was admitted on Thursday [31 August] after he was injured in a stone-throwing incident. The medical superintendent of the hospital told the AIR [All India Radio] correspondent that Mr Vajpayee had been improving steadily and is much better.

PAKISTAN

ZIAUL HAQ ADDRESSES NATION ON ELECTIONS

OW041925Y Paris AFP in English 1906 GMT 4 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Rawalpindi, Sept. 4 (AFP)--Pakistani military ruler Gen. Mohammad Ziaul Haq today reiterated the armed forces' pledge to hold free and fair elections next year for transferring power to the elected representatives of the people. "The armed forces are committed to their sacred pledge", Gen. Zia said in a message to the nation.

He gave the message for the defence day celebrated in Pakistan on September six every year to commemorate the "repelling of foreign aggression" thirteen years ago when Pakistan and India fought a bloody 17-day war over the Kashmir dispute. Similar messages expressing the armed forces readiness to defend the country against all internal and external threats have been issued by chairman of the Joint Chief of Staff Committee and chiefs of the navy and air force.

Gen. Zia, who is chief martial law administrator as well as chief of the army staff, said the armed forces had taken over the administration of the country last year out of "supreme national interest". (The military ousted former Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto on July five last year in the wake of a political agitation by his opponents against the "massive" rigging of March general elections).

Gen. Zia said the way for elections, promised by October next year, had been paved with the induction of a civilian cabinet by him twelve days ago. This cabinet had been vested with "full powers", he added. The cabinet includes ministers drawn from three main parties in the Pakistan national alliance which led the agitation against former Prime Minister Bhutto.

ZIAUL HAQ RETURNS, DISCUSSES TALKS WITH DESAI

BK020816Y Karachi Overseas Service in English 0030 GMT 2 Sep 78 BK

[Text] The chief of the army staff and chief martial law administrator, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, has said that he had friendly and fruitful talks with the Indian prime minister, Mr Morarji Desai, on bilateral relations in Nairobi on Thursday. Talking to newsmen on his return from a 3-day visit to Saudi Arabia and Kenya last night, he described his talks as the beginning of a dialog between the two countries. He said during the talks, which lasted 45 minutes, the Indian prime minister told him that he is very keen not only to normalize relations with Pakistan but also to improve them. He said that Mr Desai had told him that he feels a strong and stable Pakistan is in the interest of India as well. He also told newsmen he is going to undertake a (?state) visit to a number of African countries with whom Pakistan has friendly relations. About his visit to Saudi Arabia, the chief martial law administrator said it was purely a spiritual one.

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